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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
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THE TRUTH ABOUT
The Blue-Diamond Robbery.

Those who pay attention to the records of criminal cases, as reported by the newspapers, and who have a good memory for such matters, will recollect the interest aroused, now several years ago, by the trial of one Robert Morris for what was known as "The Blue-Diamond Robbery." In the minds of some, perhaps, the details of this crime may be still fresh. But for the benefit of that infinitely greater number of persons whose memorial faculty is only a nine days' affair, it will be as well to recapitulate all the facts of the case before proceeding to the elucidation of one very mysterious point, which at the time baffled the cleverest detectives in London.

First, then, for the recapitulation of the facts, as disclosed before the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House and subsequently before the Recorder of London at the Old Bailey. The victim of the robbery was one Jacob Blumefeeld, an Anglo-German Jew and a well-known diamond merchant in Hatton Garden. This gentlemen, in the course of a visit to the Dutch East Indies, with a view to the purchase of pearls (in which also he dealt) had picked up from a native Sumatran, for a song, six stones, which the vendor supposed to be small, pale and therefore comparatively worthless sapphires, but which Blumefeeld's practised eye told him at once were those rarest and costliest stones in the market, viz., blue diamonds. It was stated in court, I recollect, by expert witnesses, that there were not more than 30 blue diamonds known to exist and that the ratio of their value to ordinary diamonds of the same size and water was at least 100 to 1. On this basis the six stones referred to, despite their insignificant size, were worth fully £20,000; indeed, at the time when they were stolen Blumefeeld was negotiating a sale of them to Messrs. Boston, the Bond street jewelers, for a sum several thousands in excess of that amount. It may be readily imagined, therefore, that the theft of such gems excited no small sensation.

The circumstances of the theft were, or appeared to be, sufficiently commonplace. On the day of the robbery Blumefeeld had carefully locked the diamonds in his safe when he quitted his office at 6 o'c'ock. At about 8 or 9 the watchman who was on duty, and who had received particular instructions to keep an eye on Blumefeeld's office, happened to catch the flash of a light through the keyhole, and pushing open the door, which he found unfastened, made his way inside and actually caught the thief red-handed in Blumefeeld's room. He at once collared the fellow—a small, weak man, who made little resistance to his stalwart captor—and raised the alarm. In a minute or two several constables were on the scene, and a little later an inspector arrived, who lost no time in despatching a special messenger to Blumefeeld's private residence in Pembridge square.

On the diamond merchant's arrival a thorough examination of the premises was made, disclosing the fact that his safe had been opened with a duplicate key, which, in fact, was still in the lock, and that, while everything else had been left untouched, the most valuable contents, namely, the blue diamonds, had been abstracted. The thief, of course, was then conveyed, without delay, to the nearest police station and duly charged by Blumefeeld, who now recognized him as a man who had called upon him at his office a few days previously in reference to a proposed purchase of gems, which had fallen through. He recollected, also, that he had had occasion to leave the stranger alone in his office for a minute or two, when, probably, the latter had managed to get an impression of the lock of his safe. The prisoner did not deny this. Nor, in spite of the usual caution, did he make any secret of the fact that he had broken into the office for the purpose of stealing the blue diamonds. But that he had stolen them he stubbornly denied.

"Someone else had forestalled me," he said. "I found the safe open and a key already in the lock. I'd got my own duplicate, but I didn't have to use it. If you search me you'll find it in my waistcoat pocket."

In confessing he had entered the office with felonious intent he was, of course, only admitting as much as the circumstances of his capture rendered obvious and incontrovertible and, so far as that went, was doing himself neither harm nor good. But his statement that he had been forestalled was so clearly of the cock-and-bull type that no credence whatever was naturally attached to it. He was subjected to the usual rigorous search. The duplicate key, as he had said, was in his waistcoat pocket, and in his coat pockets there were one or two other felonious instruments. Yet not a sign of a blue diamond, nor any other jewel or valuable, was found upon him. His clothes, his boots, his hat, his person, even to the inside of his mouth, were again and again examined. Not a trace of the missing stones! And this was the more remarkable because he had been collared red-handed, and from that moment had no chance whatever of throwing away or otherwise disposing of the stones.

"I tell you I haven't got them," he kept persisting. "I'd have pigged 'em if I'd had the chance, I don't deny, and it would be no use if I did. But I was forestalled, I tell you. Some other chap must have got in just before me and lifted 'em. You're only wasting time and trouble in searching me. You are, indeed."

Of course, no attention was paid to this ridiculous assertion, and after the process of search had been repeated again and again, Blumefeeld returned with two of the police to his office in Hatton Garden, where it was thought possible that the thief might have managed to drop the stones. But the most careful scrutiny of every nook, cranny and corner failed to discover them. Blumefeeld, very naturally, fell into a fine state of mind.

In the interval between the arrest and his trial Blumefeeld obtained leave to see the prisoner in Newgate.

"Look here," he said to him (I am condensing the evidence subsequently given by a warder at the trial), "I'll make you an offer. If you'll tell me what you've done with those diamonds, and enable me to recover them, I'll pay £2000 to any representative of yours you like to name. The money shall be paid to him in cash here, in your presence, and then you can have it when you come out. You're not making matters a bit better for yourself by sticking to that absurd and incredible story. If anything, rather worse, for you'll get dropped on more heavily by taking that line than if you do your best to restore me my stolen property. Now, then, you'll be a fool if you refuse; you will, upon my word."

"If I had stolen the diamonds, or knew where they were, I'd close with you like a shot, Mr. Blumefeeld, for I know very well that I'm in for five years, anyhow. But I didn't steal them, and I don't know where they are any more than you do," answered Morris. "My story sounds unlikely enough, I'm well aware. Maybe the judge and jury won't believe it, either; but it's true, and that's all about it."

From this position—true or false—nothing could induce him to budge.

The day of his trial arrived. The case excited great interest, and the recorder's court was packed. There were two counts in the indictment, the one (I'm not a lawyer, and I only quote from memory, therefore I will crave indulgence in case my legal phraseology be incorrect)—the one of "feloniously breaking into" Blumefeeld's premises in Hatton Garden; the other of "stealing therefrom diamonds to the value of £20,000." To the former the prisoner pleaded guilty, to the latter not guilty, and the prosecution, in the hope of procuring a more exemplary sentence, proceeded with the charge of stealing the jewels. But this was a difficult matter to prove. Everybody, of course, was convinced that Morris had stolen the diamonds; but to establish it by the technical rules of evidence was another affair. Against the fact that he was caught on the premises, admittedly with the intention of stealing the diamonds, had to be set the fact that no sign of a diamond, or any other stolen article, was found upon him when caught. Furthermore, the circumstance of his having refused Blumefeeld's offer of £2000, which was elicited by his counsel in evidence, went to some slight extent in his favor. But this the prosecution tried to discount by advancing the theory that he must have had an accomplice who had made off with the jewels and that the prisoner would be hardly likely to give away £20,000 for £2000. On the other hand, the defence urged that there was absolutely no evidence of the existence of any accomplice; and, besides, after the manner in which the theft of the blue diamonds had been bruited abroad and advertised, it would be impossible for the thief or thieves to dispose of them for a quarter of their real value, if indeed at all. In which contention, of course, there was some truth.

The recorder summed up at considerable length—a careful, equipoised summing up, as I remember thinking at the time, balanced, like the sentences in a Greek dialogue, with perpetual "on the one hand" and "on the other hand;" impartial, no doubt, but colorless, and affording no assistance whatever to the jury. The latter, after considering their verdict for an hour or so, at length brought the prisoner in "not guilty" on this indictment. He was then sentenced on the other indictment to 20 months' hard labor, the recorder observing that if anything previous had been known against him, which apparently there was not, he should have sent him into penal servitude.

Such is a brief—a very brief—recapitulation of Robert Morris's trial and sentence in connection with the theft of the blue diamonds.

I now come to the important point in my story, the only part of it which is not mere recapitulation, namely—the elucidation of the mystery as imparted to me only a few weeks ago by Morris himself. I may take this opportunity of saying that I am the doctor who attended the ex-convict in his last illness, of which the fatal termination came so recently as a fortnight since. He died in a lodging in Bloomsbury, in miserably poor circumstances, and being unable to pay me any fee, imparted to me his secret to do what I could with, as a sort of last acknowledgment of my services.

"Doctor," he said to me one day, about a week before he died, "I shan't leave any effects behind me to pay your bill. But I can leave you a little secret, which you might turn into a nice sum of ready, if you set about it the right way. Ah! what a fool I was to go and make ducks and drakes of all that oof! Do you know, doctor, after I came out of shop I was worth £8000?"

"Eight thousand!" I exclaimed. "Then, you did steal the blue diamonds? How did you manage to hide them?"

"That's the secret I'm going to tell you. Ah, doctor (he chuckled gleefully; I'm not writing a moral tale; I'm telling the truth, and the truth is that Robert Morris was not in the least penitent), "I had the diamonds on me when I was caught; I had them on me when I was searched at the station; I had them on me when I went before the lord mayor; I had them on me when I was tried at the Old Bailey, I had them on me all the 20 months I was in the stone jug—aye, all the blessed time."

"Impossible!" I cried. "You could not have concealed them."

"Couldn't I, though? Ah, doctor, I'll show you. Bring me that cup off the washstand, will you. Do you see what's in it?"

"Your grinders," I said, looking down at the double set of false teeth lying in the cup, "what about 'em?"

"Nice ones, eh?" he asked with a leer and a wink.

"Very," I answered.

"Made 'em myself," he said, with another chuckle. "The police knew I was a dentist's assistant, too. Wonder they never guessed."

"Guessed what?"

"Take 'em out of the cup," he told me.

I did so.

"There's a little mark at the side of the plate," he went on. "It's a spring. Press it with your thumb nail."

I obeyed his instruction. In an instant all the top grinders sprang open, revealing to me the fact that each of them was simply a small hollow receptacle, contrived, as I saw on closer examination, with the most artful skill and workmanship.

The sick man broke into a yet more gleeful chuckle as he watched the amazed wonder with which I was gazing at this marvellously clever effort of skill and cunning.

"There!" he said, chuckling till he coughed himself speechless. "Not so impossible after all—eh, doctor?"

* * * * * * *

Subsequent inquiries which I addressed to Morris himself elicted the following facts: That, recognizing the extreme risk he ran of being caught, he had had two duplicate keys of the safe made, in order that, by leaving one of them in the lock, some color might be lent to his assertion that he had been anticipated by another thief. The extremely clever contrivance of his false teeth, however, was, of course, his chef-d'œuvre, and he had put the blue diamonds into those marvellously contrived receptacles the moment he took them. Hardly were the teeth safely back in his mouth before the risk which he feared eventuated, and he was pounced on by the watchman.

"But it was worth it," this impenitent sinner told me. "Aye, if I'd got five years, it would have been worth it. They had my teeth out, too, so as to examine my mouth more carefully. I felt nervous just then, I can tell you. But it was O. K. For, sharp as the fellows were, they never thought of looking inside the teeth."—London Truth.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

A family comprising seven persons left Scranton, Penn., the other day, the whole party traveling on one full fare railroad ticket. There were the mother and her three pairs of twins, none of the children being up to the half-fare age of five years.

A curious case is reported by a German dentist, Dr. Muhl Kuhner. One of his patients was a woman of 24, whose right arm and right side of the neck had been paralyzed for two years and a half as a result, it was supposed, of a fall and broken arm, and he filled several of her teeth and extracted the much-decayed third molar or wisdom tooth of the right side. The patient returned next day to state that her paralysis had disappeared.

Here are a few names taken at random from the delinquent tax list of Hawaii for 1898, as printed in one of the Honolulu papers: Alapaki, Blin Alapai, Ah Kui, Ah You, C. S. Ah Fat, Boo Tau Tong, Bow Din, Doi, As Goo, Iokepa, Ellen Kahannaela, Lukia Kaholoholo, Leihulu Keohokalole, Kahakumakalani, Not At and B. Se. The "Ks" take up three columns of space, being three times as numerous as the delinquents under any other letter.

In reference to a recent paragraph on mermaidens, a correspondent of the London Telegraph writes: "It may not be generally known that Japan exports these shams in assorted sizes, in glass cases, at so much per foot-run. They are made of the body of a fish and the dried head of a monkey, so skillfully united that it is difficult to detect where one begins and the other ends. Of late the market for mermaidens has been flat; at one time they were fairly common in the curiosity shops.

In 1550 a remarkable lamp was found near Atestes, Padua, by a rustic, who unearthed a terra-cotta urn containing another urn in which was a lamp placed between two cylindrical vessels, one of gold and the other silver. Each was full of a very pure liquid by whose virtue the lamp had been kept shining upward of fifteen hundred years. This curious lamp was not meant to scare away evil spirits from a tomb, but was an attempt to perpetuate the profound knowledge of Maximus Olybius, who effected this wonder by his skill in the chemical art.

An English agriculturist has been experimenting with bees as letter carriers. Having conveyed a hive to a house four miles distant, he let out a few of them in a room where a plate of honey was placed to attract them. When they had settled upon this feast the experimenter fastened tiny dispatches upon their backs with a drop of paste, taking care at the same time that the motion of their wings was not interfered with. He then set them free, whereupon they immediately set out for their old home, where the writing was read with a magnifying glass.

Consider the Hen.

There is something almost pathetic in the faithfulness to business and the unwavering diligence of the ordinary hen, when she gets her heart set on hatching out a brood of chickens. She will sit all day on an old doorknob and dream of the happy day when she can strut around in the back lot with a dozen or so of fuzzy chicks at her heels, scratching and clucking and swelling out her feathers with self-importance. In order to satisfy this motherly instinct she is not only willing, but frantic to deny herself all of the ordinary pleasures of life. She doesn't care for a "good time." She is perfectly content to stay at home and attend to her maternal duties, and has no concern about how her feathers are adjusted or whether her comb hangs straight. When a hen is laying and not thinking of family matters she takes pride in her red comb, and is frequently seen oiling her feathers and trying to make herself look attractive. But your "old cluck" is a perfect type of the devoted mother. Her whole being is absorbed in the one thought of rearing her family, and even if required to hatch out a brood of ducks or turkeys she bends to her task with the same enthusiasm as though she had hail the eggs herself.—Punxsutawney Spirit.

SAD SEARCH FOR UNKNOWN PARENTS.

DISASTER'S INVITATION.

EXTENDED BY NEW ENGLAND FREE TRADERS.

Attempt to Dress Up the Silly Doctrine of Cobdenism So as to Deceive the Agricultural and Industrial Producers of the United States.

The American Economist criticises the action of the New England Free Trade League in offering a series of prizes for essays on the subject of "Whom Does Protection Protect?" observes the San Francisco Chronicle. The purpose of the league, our contemporary declares, is to create the impression that protection benefits the few at the expense of the many. It seeks to do this by appealing to the consumer, who is insidiously taught to believe that cheapness is of more benefit to him than the preservation of an economic system which elevates to the first place the idea of keeping up the standard of living of the producing classes.

The Free Trade League is wasting good money in its efforts to convince a thinking people that temporary cheapness is a thing worth striving after. The American people have learned by experience that there is no real cheapness excepting that which results from the development of domestic industries. No country on the globe whose people are content to remain dependent upon other nations for their supplies of manufactured articles ever succeeds in securing them cheaply. This is proved by the fact that only those countries which have a domestic manufacturing industry are able to consume manufactured articles in any quantity.

Cheapness is a relative term. The country that is able to-day to undersell all rivals may a year or two hence be at a hopeless disadvantage. Twenty years ago Great Britain was supreme in the iron market. She could produce iron and steel, and the machinery made of them, at a less cost than the people of any other nation. Because she was able to do this the free traders declared that it was an economic mistake for Americans to seek to make their own iron and steel and machinery. The proper thing to do, they urged, would be to buy in the cheapest market. Fortunately this bad advice was rejected. Instead we elected to disregard the allurements of nominal cheapness and went ahead and developed an iron industry of our own. The result of this policy has been to give us real cheapness—the cheapness which is indicated by a constantly increasing per capita consumption of iron and steel, which now exceeds that of any other people.

It is impossible to contend for a moment the cheapness we are now experiencing could have been enjoyed if the free traders' advice to buy in the cheapest market had been followed. Had we heeded the New England Free Trade League and similar organizations we would not be producing more than a million tons of pig iron every month of the year, and the price of that product would not be as low as it is at present in this country and throughout the world. It is the tremendous output of the United States which has effected a real cheapening. Had we remained dependent upon England for iron and steel, because a few years ago they were able to produce them more cheaply than we could, we would probably be paying two or three times as much for them as we do to-day.

The New England Free Trade League fools itself if it believes that the silly and exploded doctrines of the Cobdenites can be dressed up so as to deceive the American farmer or any other American producer. The man who tills the soil understands the effects of competition as well as the most learned professor, and he realizes that adherence to the doctrine of buying in the cheapest market would be destructive to the creation of the most potential of all rivalries, that of nations. Had protection not called into existence the rolling mills and machine shops of the United States and other protective countries, the area of competition would have been confined to an insignificant island, and the result would have been disastrous to the rest of mankind, as it would have made them dependent upon resources limited in extent, and which would have been dealt out at prices that would have kept consumption at the minimum point.

Reading Letters from Home.

The American soldiers in the Philippines have some difficulty sometimes in reading letters from home. "The boys were all anxious to read their letters," writes one of them, "but the question was how to obtain a light. Our squad thought they had solved the difficulty with some gum oil in a dish and a rag, but no sooner had we got a good light burning than the bullets began singing around us at a great rate. The light was put out. I had plenty of matches, however, and I adopted another scheme. I covered my head with a poncho and scratched matches till the letter was read, although I almost suffocated in doing so."

DEADLY PARALLELS.

The Contrasts Presented by Protection and Free Trade Periods.

In the course of his message of August 8, 1893, ex-President Cleveland said:

"Numerous moneyed institutions have suspended because abundant assets were not immediately available to meet the demand of frightened depositors. Loss and failure have invaded every branch of business."

This was the condition of the country five months after the coming into power of the party pledged to free trade, as it was set forth by the high priest of that economic fallacy. That was the condition of things which prevailed during the entire administration. The words of the August, 1893, message would have described the condition of the country at any time during those four years, except that they would have been rather mild in character. Set over against this state of affairs the condition of things which exists to-day or which has existed at any time since the enactment of the Dingley law. The contrast is the contrast between free trade and protection. If any skeptic thinks that the comparison is for any reason not fair let him follow out the line suggested. Let him turn back to the conditions which existed during Harrison's administration, when the McKinley law was in force, and he will find a state of affairs closely resembling the present prosperous times. Let him read the message sent to Congress in December, 1892, by ex-President Harrison, and he will find a description of the situation which would fit to-day. Let him go back as far as he will. He will find invariably the same contrast between the results of protection and those of free trade. The descriptions of the "state of the Union," as given in presidential messages during the operation of a protective tariff and the description given during our occasional lapses into free trade, published side by side, would make a deadly parallel for free trade.

The Scepter of Commerce.

England to-day has the greatest fleet on the ocean, but her position as a carrier is entirely due to the fact that she at one time possessed enormous resources of coal and iron. With the disappearance of these her leadership must depart. Cheap coal and cheap steel will transfer the scepter of commerce to the United States and will deprive Great Britain of the ability to successfully compete in manufacturing. It is vain for the British to delude themselves with the belief that they possess superior qualities which will enable them to maintain their position in the race. There was a time when such a claim might have been made, but recent experience has demonstrated that Englishmen are not better fitted to be the manufacturers of the world than some other peoples. Among these must be numbered the Americans, who, with an equally developed mechanical ingenuity, plus the possession of enormous stores of cheap fuel and iron, must win in the struggle for commercial primacy.—San Francisco (Cal.) Chronicle.

Easy to See Why.

Mr. Walter Dixon, in a paper recently read before the West of Scotland Iron and Steel Institute, said:

"Just as our own men, generally speaking, are bent on doing as little as possible in a given time, the American workman is bent on doing as much as possible."

It is very likely to be the case that zeal in the performance of labor is measured by the recompense for that labor. In the light of this fact it is not hard to believe that American workmen are more zealous at their work than are English laborers, or the laborers of any other country, and it is not hard to see the reason why. The American laborer, who, by the way, is oftentimes only a transplanted foreign laborer, receives on an average pretty nearly double the wages of the foreign workman. He has an incentive to work far beyond that possessed by the foreign workman. More than that, by reason of his high wages he is able to have better food and more comfortable surrounding, and is, therefore, able to do more work with less effort than is his rival across the sea. There is a sort of geometrical progression about this. More wages, more work; hence more wages still, and again more work or more intelligent work, and so on. It is easy to see why the United States, under the policy of a protective tariff, which has kept the wages of American workingmen high, has gained the industrial supremacy of the world.

Progress of the Telephone.

Mr. W. H. Precce, president of the British Institution of Civil Engineers, in a recent address, said that speech is now practically possible between any two postoffices in the United Kingdom. Theoretically it is possible to talk between London and every capital in Europe, and the British postoffice authorities are considering the submersion of special telephone cables to Belgium, Holland and Germany.

KRUGER'S LATEST MOVE.

The Wily Boer Offered His Resignation and Then Withdrew It.

HE STRENGTHENED HIS POSITION

The Transvaal President's Resignation Was Only Conditional—Good Relations Between Himself and the Raad Restored—Idea of Resigning His Post Abandoned — End of Conspiracy Case.

PRETORIA, South African Republic (By Cable).—Amicable relations between the Volksraad and President Kruger have been restored. The conspiracy case against the ex-British officers has been withdrawn, and the remaining prisoners were released. President Kruger has definitely abandoned the idea of resigning.

LONDON (By Cable).—The South African question remains in statu quo. Advices from the Cape say that President Kruger resigned only conditionally.

PRESIDENT KRUGER AND HIS WIFE.

Pending developments, further discussion of the Outlanders' demands has been suspended.

According to the Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Mail President Kruger's resignation is regarded as a cute move to create a crisis for the purpose of tiding over the interval until the rainy season begins. The correspondent says that the Dutch extremists ascribe it to a deep British game for the pensioning of President Kruger in order to allow the seizure of the country.

The Volksraad, while maintaining its opposition to President Kruger's views on the dynamite concession, is said to have given its assurance that it still has the utmost confidence in the President, and he withdrew his resignation. As to the difference of opinion on the question of the dynamite concession, General P. J. Joubert, Vice-President of the Republic, and the majority of the Volksraad favor cancellation of the monopoly, while President Kruger supports it.

GEORGIA TROOPS CALLED OUT.

Governor Candler Sent Two Companies of State Militia to Bambridge.

ATLANTA, Ga. (Special).—Governor Candler received the following message from Sheriff Patterson, of Decatur County, dated from Bainbridge:

"Town in the hands of a mob. Send aid quick."

Governor Candler at once ordered the companies of State militia stationed at Valdosta under command of Captain Littleton, and that commanded by Captain Smith, of Thomasville, to proceed with all haste to Bainbridge.

Second Negro Lynched For One Crime.

BAINBRIDGE, Ga. (Special). — Charles Mack, the second of the negroes who committed the Ogletree outrage, was lynched at Safford. His crime was committed in Early County, and citizens of this (Decatur) County refused to let the mob bring the man into Bainbridge. Mack was therefore taken to Safford, the scene of his crime, in Early County, and lynched. The negro made a confession.

A Lynching in Texas.

HOUSTON, Texas (Special).—A few days ago a church at Fuquax Prairie was burned by an incendiary. Suspicion fell on John and Randall Hamilton, negroes. The latter was first found, and, with a rope around his neck, he confessed that John burned the church. John was found at his home, and his answer to a demand for surrender was a volley of buckshot, Van Wright being fatally wounded and Tuck Moody slightly injured. The negro escaped, badly wounded, but was recaptured and at once strung up.

Negro Was Tied to a Tree and Shot.

HATTIESBURG, Miss. (Special). — Henry Novels, a negro, who attacked Miss Rosaline Davis, was captured, and was identified by Miss Davis. He was immediately tied to a tree and shot to death by the angry crowd.

MONTREAL BANK SUSPENDS.

News of a Defalcation by Two Employes Causes a Run by Depositors.

MONTREAL, Que. (Special). — Montreal financial circles were disturbed by the announcement that the Bank Ville Marie, which did a large business throughout the Province of Quebec, had suspended payment. The direct cause of the bank's suspension was a run by depositors, who had heard rumors of a defalcation of two of the bank's employes, F. X. Lemieux, accountant, and J. J. Herbert, teller. Both officials are accused of having systematically robbed the bank for some time. Over $50,000 has been taken.

One of the accused men went to New York a couple of weeks ago, and it was during his absence that suspicion was aroused. On his return a few days ago he was accused, and it is said owned up to the theft, and promised to make restitution. The bank has a capital of $500,000 and had deposits of over $1,500,000, many of the farmers in Quebec having accounts.

Lemieux was arrested at his summer residence at St. Anne, near Montreal, on a charge of defrauding the bank. He was brought to Montreal and placed in the cells to await examination.

Mrs. Rich Taken to a Mexican Prison.

Mrs. John D. Rich, who has been in jail at El Paso, Texas, since early in May, was delivered to the Mexican authorities at Juarez by Marshal Seabricht.

Rumors of War in the East.

Politique Coloniale, Paris, France, states that Russia and Japan are arming, with a view to a possible conflict in Corea.

Gideon J. Tucker Dead.

Gideon J. Tucker, former Secretary of State of New York, died at his home in New York City, at the age of seventy-three.

Cleveland Strike's First Victim.

In the death of Henry Cornwelt by a bullet fired by Ralph P. Hawley, a conductor on the Broadway line, Cleveland, Ohio, is recorded the first fatality of the strike. Cornwelt, the nineteen-year-old son of a butcher, was astride a horse, and rode to the side of the car for some distance. A mob followed the car hooting and otherwise making it unpleasant for the conductor, who, becoming infuriated at the actions of the crowd, jumped off the car, pulled a revolver and shot Cornwelt. He died in the hospital a few hours later.

Queen's Eyesight Benefited by Treatment.

Queen Victoria's eyesight has been greatly benefited by recent treatment.

GEN. HEUREAUX SLAIN.

The President of San Domingo Assassinated by Ramon Caceres.

VICE-PRESIDENT ASSUMED POWER

General Heureaux Was Serving His Fourth Term as President—He Rose From the Ranks in the Army to Be the Leader of His People—His Adventurous Career and Narrow Escapes.

FORT DE FRANCE, Island of Martinique (By Cable).—General Ulisses Heureaux, President of the San Domingan Republic, was assassinated at Moca. The name of the murderer is Ramon Caceres.

Vice-President General Wenceslao Figuereo, immediately upon the announcement of the President's death, assumed the direction of affairs.

Ulisses Heureaux was born in Porto Plata, on the west coast of San Domingo in 1846. He entered the military service when he was sixteen years old as a private, but was soon appointed commandant in the district of Porto Plata. He fought in the war against Spain from 1868 to 1874, was exiled twice for political reasons, and spent two years in private life. In 1878 he took command to put down a Spanish rising, was wounded a number of times and narrowly escaped assassination.

In 1882 General Heureaux was elected President of the Republic, to succeed Fernando A. Merino, and has been re-elected four times, the last being last summer. In 1894 he foiled a desperate attempt to kill led by an ambitious young man named Bobadilla. With full knowledge of the plans of the conspirators, he allowed them to make all arrangements for his assassination, and three days before the appointed time he had the conspirators arrested, and Bobadilla shot as a warning, afterward releasing the other. President Heureaux has several times been reported assassinated, the last time being in June, 1898. He was a mulatto, with rather regular features, strong, resolute lips, slightly receding chin, crinkly hair, tinged with gray, and a short, clipped mustache.

BOY KEPT A SOLITARY PRISONER.

Prosecutor Puts an End to a Camden Lad's Unusual Punishment.

CAMDEN, N. J. (Special).—Prosecutor Jenkins has released Albert Rhodes, a twelve-year-old boy, from solitary confinement which he had for nearly a month been forced to endure in his own home. The case was reported to Mr. Jenkins by persons who lived near the Rhodes family. He sent a detective, who found the child as had been described in a small, dark room on the third floor of the house. There were only a table and a chair in the room, and the little window was barred and the shutter closed. Attached by a string to the window was a bottle, which the boy let down for water. He had been in the room for twenty-five days.

His mother said that to punish him for staying out late at night he was put in for five days, but before that time had elapsed he managed to get out of the window and into the house of a neighbor, where he took a watch, some money and several small articles, which he destroyed. For this the imprisonment was prolonged. The Prosecutor lectured the parents of the child severely, and warned them that anything of the kind attempted again would result in their prosecution. The boy said he did not get much to eat, but that he was allowed to exercise a little while every evening in the yard.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

Suggested Modus Vivendi Was Rejected by the High Commission.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Mr. Tower, British Charge, has had an interview with Secretary Hay, presumably with reference to the suggested Alaskan boundary modus. Mr. Tower also called to say good-bye to the officials of the department, as he has gone to Newport, which is the place of the British Embassy during the summer.

It is pointed out here that there appears to be a misunderstanding in some quarters as to the history of the pending proposition relative to a free port on the Lynn Canal under the United States sovereignty. The Canadian Government never accepted that proposition as the basis or even a temporary arrangement. They did demand the cession outright of such port, while the United States offered to lease to Canada a port for a nominal consideration, so as to retain sovereignty, an arrangement that would have been temporary in character and well adapted to serve as a modus. Both propositions were considered by the Joint High Commission last winter, and both were rejected. The latter is now again brought forward, but with what success cannot yet be foretold.

THE PRESIDENT'S VACATION.

He and His Party at Lake Champlain For a Stay of Several Weeks.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—President and Mrs. McKinley left Washington on a special train for Hotel Champlain, Lake Champlain, for a stay of several weeks. With the President were Miss Sarah Duncan, his niece; Secretary Cortelyou, and a retinue of White House attaches and servants. A crowd of several hundred people were at the station to see the Presidential party off. Secretary Hitchcock, Postmaster-General Smith, Adjutant-General Corbin and Controller Dawes were also at the train to bid the party farewell.

Two Lynchings in Mississippi.

Stanley Hayes, a negro living on Mr. Green's plantation, four miles from Brandon, Miss., attempted to assault Alice Corley, the fourteen-year-old daughter of a white farmer. A mob of farmers was quickly organized who met the negro while walking along the road through a creek bottom near Greenfield. A volley was poured into him and he dropped lifeless. The mob then rode away. Henry Nevels was lynched at Hattiesburg, in the southern part of the State, for attempting to assault the daughter of a man named Davis.

Cuba's Greatest Plague.

General Gomez is quoted by a Havana paper as saying that our gift of $3,000,000 is the greatest pleague ever visited upon Cuba.

Governor Prevents a Lynching.

Governor Johnston of Alabama prevented a lynching at Cullman by ordering out the Birmingham Rifles and sending them there on a special train. Henderson Tunstill, the negro who shot into a small posse and wounded Justice of the Peace James K. Hamilton at Blount Springs, Blount County, was captured by some farmers named Allen and turned over to Deputy Sheriff McMurray. The latter, fearing the mob which had been searching for the negro, took the negro through the woods to Cullman and placed him in jail there. Sheriff Allgood telephoned to Governor Johnston, and the latter sent the soldiers up to Cullman and had the prisoner taken to Birmingham.

Killed His Family and Himself.

Charles Wolfangel became violently insane at his home in Denmark, Ind., and seizing a hatchet, chopped his two daughters and wife to death while they were sleeping. He then took a knife and cut his own throat. It is thought the eldest girl was awakened when her sister was killed, as evidences of a struggle were apparent. The murdered children were eight and twelve years old.

French Battleship Suffren Launched.

The battleship Suffren was launched at Brest, France. She is the largest ship in the French Navy, being of 12,500 tons displacement.

WHITE TO THE POWERS.

Our Ambassador Says We Cannot Surrender the Monroe Policy.

AMERICA WILLING TO ARBITRATE.

Ambassador White Says That the Monroe Doctrine Will Not Hamper Arbitration in Any Degree—He States That We Cannot Consent to Sweep Away Monroeism—His Interview in the London Times.

LONDON (By Cable).—The Hague correspondent of the Times reports a long conversation with Andrew D. White, United States Ambassador at Berlin and head of the American delegation, in which the Ambassador, after referring to the earnest desire of the American people for a com-

HON. ANDREW D. WHITE.
(United States Ambassador to Germany.)

prehensive arbitration scheme, as proved by the constant petitions and resolutions of large meetings held in all parts of America since the conference has been sitting, said:

"I believe a vast majority of our people will welcome our arbitration treaty and see in it a serviceable plan from the outset and a germ from which a more complete system will be evolved by future conferences. As time progresses, without doubt, references to the tribunal will become increasingly natural and normal, and thus we may hope to have every advantage claimed for obligatory arbitration without its overwhelming disadvantages. But it could hardly be expected that we should be willing to accept the requirement to sweep away at once, here and now, the policy of Monroeism.

"If any modification is ever made of that policy it must be made by the United States, after it has had the fullest opportunity to study the subject in all its bearings. Such a change cannot be made here by implications in a treaty made distinctly for another purpose, and it is important that there should be no doubt on this point."

Mr. White then referred to the "deep, almost religious conviction in the hearts of the American people against any foreign entanglement."

He added, however, that the declaration of Monroeism would leave the United States policy exactly what it had been heretofore, and would not in the slightest degree hamper the operation of the arbitration plan. On the contrary, the United States would fully and faithfully cooperate in the judicial settlement of international difficulties by means of the agency and machinery provided in the Convention. The past history of the United States, abundantly shows, declared Mr. White, that it had never manifested the slightest desire to interfere with or hamper arbitration proceedings.

WEYLER HINTS AT REVOLT

It Might Accomplish, He Says, the Regeneration of Spain.

MADRID (By Cable).—In the course of the debate in the Senate on the bill fixing the strength of the army, General Weyler made a remarkable speech, which is interpreted as being an exhortation to the populace to combine with the army against the Government. Alluding to the recent riotous

GENERAL WEYLER.

demonstrations in Barcelona, the aim of which was to obtain provisional autonomy, General Weyler declared that a revolution might accomplish the regeneration of Spain. At any rate, revolution sometimes cleared the political atmosphere. He added that the country had been passing through a crisis ever since the death of Prime Minister Canovas del Castillo, and that crisis was not yet ended.

Replying to General Weyler, Senor Dato, Minister of the Interior, warmly rebuked him for hinting at a military rising. The army, the Minister said, was intended for the service of the country and not to further private ambitions. He asserted the country that anybody attempting to defy authority would be inexorably dealt with.

A Fight With Bandits in Cebu.

General Otis reports to the War Department, Washington, that a detachment of the Twenty-third Infantry, under command of Lieutenant Moore, while scouting in the mountains of Cebu, was fired upon by bandits who were in a strongly fortified position. One private was killed; five of the bandits were killed and seven captured.

Chinaman Receives a Pension.

Ah Yu, a Chinaman, who enlisted in the navy in 1884, and served on the Olympia under Dewey, has been granted by the Government a pension of $30 per month.

Newsy Gleanings.

The directory population of New York City for this year is 348,606.

An examination made in Rochester, N. Y. of the eyes of 1005 school children showed that 252 had defective vision.

The Indian Government has annexed Nushki, in Beluchistan, paying an annual rental for the territory to the Khan of Kelat.

The First Lord of the British Admiralty, G. J. Goschen, has announced that the allowance for ammunition practice is to be doubled.

At the St. Augustine athletic games, in Boston, John Flanagan, of the New York Athletic Club, broke the world's hammer record by a throw of 134 feet 1 inch.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Woman and Perversity.

Women and perversity are one, says the philosophic street car conductor, who asserts that she always does the wrong thing in traveling on the trains. She wants to get aboard on the wrong side of the street; she alights the wrong way, facing backward, before the car stops, and she'll crowd in between two fat passengers near the rear door of the car rather than walk a few steps forward where there is plenty of room. She may have nickels and dimes in her purse to burn, but she'll fish and hunt around for minutes looking for five coppers to unload upon the long suffering servant of the road.—Exchange.

The Land of Horseshoes.

Horseshoes are an important branch of industry in Norway. About 6,000 tons are exported every year. Great Britain and France, where horseshoes are used not only for horses, but also for donkeys and oxen employed as beasts of burden, divide almost the whole Norwegian exportation between them in about equal quantities.

Danger Signals!

Do you take cold with every change in the weather? Does your throat feel raw? And do sharp pains dart through your chest?

Don't you know these are danger signals which point to pneumonia, bronchitis, or consumption itself?

If you are ailing and have lost flesh lately, they are certainly danger signals. The question for you to decide is, "Have I the vitality to throw off these diseases?"

Don't wait to try SCOTT'S EMULSION "as a last resort." There is no remedy equal to it for fortifying the system. Prevention is easy.

Scott's Emulsion

prevents consumption and hosts of other diseases which attack the weak and those with poor blood.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is the one standard remedy for inflamed throats and lungs, for colds, bronchitis and consumption. It is a food medicine of remarkable power. A food, because it nourishes the body; and a medicine, because it corrects diseased conditions.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York

Norfolk and Southern R. R.

Schedule in effect Oct. 19, 1898.

Norfolk & Southern R. R. Mail and Express trains, Southbound, daily (except Sundays) leave Elizabeth City, at 11:40, A. M., and 6:00, P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Northbound, daily, except Sundays, leave Elizabeth City at 2:45 P. M., and Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays at 9:50, A. M.

The trains arrive at and depart from the Norfolk & Western depot, Norfolk, connect at Norfolk with all Rail and Steamer lines, and at Edenton with Steamer for Roanoke, Cashie Chowan and Scuppernong rivers; transfer teamers to Mackey's Ferry, thence by Norfolk & Southern R. R. to Pantego and Belhaven connecting with steamer Virginia Dare for Makeleyville, Aurora, Washington and all intermediate landings.

EASTERN CAROLINA DISPATCH AND OLD DOMINION LINE.

The Steamer Neuse leaves Elizabeth City Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6:00 P. M., for Newbern, Oriental, Ocracoke and Roanoke Island, connecting with the A. & N. C. R. R. for Goldsboro, Kinston and Morehead City, and with the W. & W. R. R. for Jacksonville, Wilmington, N. C. Tickets on sale at Elizabeth City Station to Roanoke Island, Ocracoke, Newberne, Oriental, Kinston, Goldsboro, Morehead City and Wilmington.

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through cars ow rates and quicker time han by any other route.

Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Dispatch as follows: From Norfolk by Norfolk & Southern Railroad; Baltimore, by P. W. & B. R. R., President Street Station, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania R. R., Dock Street Station, New York, by Pennsylvania R. R. Pier 27 North River, and Old Dominion Line

For further information apply to M. H Snowden, Agent, Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern R. R Company, Norfolk, Va.

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W H Morris,

Veterinary Surgeon.

Having made the Diseases of Horses a special study, is now devoting attention to their cure. He has had marked success in treating staggers, affections of the lungs, lock jaw, etc. He also treats all Domestic Animals.

☞ Examinations at his office on Main street, Elizabeth City, N. C., FREE OF CHARGE

F. H. ZIEGLER & BRO.

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Dealers in all Kinds of

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From the Cheapest to the Best. All telegrams promptly attended to.

CRAPES AND COOLING BOARDS,

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The North Carolinian

Published Every Thursday.

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

Communications relative to and of interest in the Albemarle District solicited from all quarters.

PRODUCE A REMEDY.

The CAROLINIAN fully agrees with a Western cotemporary that as to the political responsibility for Trusts there is none. Trusts are no more Republican or Democratic than are ordinary business combinations on a small scale. Their friends or enemies, their beneficiaries and victims, are in all parties, and they thrive in England and Germany as well as in America. In the Eastern rural districts, where the heaviest Republican vote exists, the warfare upon trusts is waged with more vigor than is evidenced in Democratic cities, where the bulk of the laboring population is in some way dependent on industrial pursuits. Produce a remedy for the evil and the Republican party will be as quick to take it up and press it as any other. Nor will it be less assiduous in search of a remedy. With things in this position how is it possible to draw campaign lines? People who are agreed cannot divide and fight; when two parties are equally solicitious to "smash the trusts" how is one, unless it presents a remedy which the other rejects, going to profit by the issue?

The graet trouble is that no one has a remedy. The Federal law is necessarily limited in its application; the State laws have uniformly failed. Has the Democracy anything new to suggest? If it has not its slogan of "smash the trusts!" will be as meaningless and inconsequential as one to wipe out the grippe or abolish the measles.

THE DEATH OF INGERSOLL.

In the death of Robert G. Ingersol, one of America's most eloquent orators has passed away. His peculiar views on the Bible and the Christian religion gave him special notoriety. But those who speak of him as an utter unbeliever in any life after physical death misstate the fact. He did not say "There is no God," but his theory was, "I do not know." He acknowledged the Bible to be a pretty Book and said that he wished that he could believe it Time and again he defined his mental attitude on the tremendous question of any life after physical death. It was an attitude of ignorance, uncertainty, doubt—and hope. He denied that life and immortality have been brought to light, but he did not reject immortality as an idle dream, banishing it altogether out of his thoughts and public utterances. "From the voiceless lips of the unreplying dead there comes no word," he said years ago at his brother's grave, "but in the night of death hope sees a star and listening love can hear the rustle of a wing." Those words are not the voice of that altruistic materialism that has fully convinced itself there is no difference between the death of a man and the death of a brute.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF WAR.

Hon. Elihu Root, of New York, who succeeds Russel B. Alger as Secretary of War, has the reputation of being one of the cleverest men in the United States. In quality of brains and quantity, he is all right. In knowledge of law, of politics, of the invaluable art of adjusting means to ends and bringing things to pass he is also all right. His professional career has been remarkably prosperous and brilliant. He has an assured place in the front rank of American lawyers. He is studious, diligent, cool, judicious, deliberative and given to study principles as well as public opinion. An energetic conduct of affairs in a department which has come to be, and for some time must be, the most important in the government may be depended on.

Capital cannot afford to be arbitrary and dictatorial. Neither can labor. When differences occur the representatives of the interests should get together and adjust their differences in a spirit of friendship and in keeping with the requirements of the golden rule.

Never did a more reckless body meet to draw laws for this State than the General Assembly of 1899. It was partisan to the core. Its main aim appeared to be to entrench itself to remain in power.

There is even more of a boom in copper than in gold Last year's production of copper in the United Sates was 526,375,591 pounds and the annual increase is 10 per cent.

At one time in Cleveland's administration, second term, the gold reserve was down to $41,000,000. That was $194,000.000 less than what it is now.

A 40,000,000-bushel wheat yield is the kind of landslide the farmers are becoming accustomed to in Oklahoma.

It is hard for a nation to look pleasant while on its knees, but poor old China makes a praiseworthy attempt in that direction.

NEED SUPPRESSING.

The Asheville "Gazette," hitherto strongly Democratic in sentiment, opposes the course foreshadowed by the leaders to carry the constitutional amendment. In a recent editorial it says:

"Chairman Simmons is sending out a hundred thousand papers, and much that breathes the spirit of '98. The effort is to arraign racial prejudice. The Gazette, if it stands alone, will stand in opposition to another such a campaign in this State. It is not the negroes but a few politicians who need to be suppressed. We need freedom from agitation. Those in favor of good order in this State will not give increased powers to those who for their own selfish ends will hurl the State into disorder."

LITTLETON FEMALE COLLEGE.

Everybody advises you to send to Littleton Female College, a copy of which is on our desk, will help you to decide. The location of this Institution is a high and healthful one in the midst of celebrated mineral springs. The school work done is of a very high order. The faculty for the coming year numbers 15 officers and teachers. Write for catalogue.

Ever since the much-talked of "crime of 1873," the year in which the Democrats claim the Republican party demonetized silver, has business been better, wages higher or more men at work than there is at the present time. Under such conditions it is folly to try to impress people that gold is causing an appreciation of its own value or that free silver would benefit the farmers and the wage-earners.

Senator Allison says that the Republican party is now and always has been against illegal combinations of capital. The proof is found in national platforms, in the McKinley tariff law of 1890, and the Sherman anti-trust law of the same year.

It is reported that two brothers, Linwood and William Wiggins, who were confined in jail at Gatesville, had a quarel on Sunday during during which the latter was slain.

Of the 408 inhabited islands in the Philippines, 407 are glad that they are not to be subjected to Aguinido's military despotism.

The condition of business continues satisfactory.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, July 28, 1899.

President McKinley will enjoy his well-earned vacation all the more because of the knowledge that he left public business in a very satisfactory condition. He has secured a man for Secretary of War in the person of Elihu Root, who will take charge of the department August 1, against whom no word of criticism has been said even by his partisan opponents; Secretary Hay has succeeded in getting the troublesome Alaskan boundary question fairly on the road to an early diplomatic settlement; more than half the volunteers wanted for the Philippine have enlisted, and Gen. Otis cabled that so many of the volunteers already in the Philippines wish to re-enlist that a third regiment—two have already been enlisted—can be enlisted from them. The length of the President's stay of Lake Champlain will depend upon Mrs. McKinley's health and upon the state of public business.

Representative Landis, of Indiana, who was in Washington this week looking after some business for his constituents, said of the situation in his State: "Our people are too well satisfied with the prosperity under this administration to desire a change. Everybody is happy and prosperous. Farmers are paying off their mortgages and loaning money They have seen that the price of wheat is not dependant upon the price of silver and they have abandoned the belief that free coinage is necessary for good times. If the Democrats have a spoke left in the wheels of their political chariot I do not know it. I don't believe one hundred Democrats will march to the same music in any county in Indiana. Expansion is very popular in Indiana, especially among the country people. The farmer generally likes to hold on to all he can get, and he carries that idea into national matters The Democrats will make a great mistake if they attack the administration for determining to hold all we have in the Philippines."

Notwithstanding Bryan's attempt to get all the Kentucky Democrats to support Goeble, Kentucky Democrats who have been in Washington this week admit that the State will probably go Republican. Representative Berry said that it seemed probable a new convention would be held and a ticket headed by ex-Gov. Brown be nominated by the independent Democrats, and that if that probability became fact the Republicans would almost surely carry the State.

Senator Elkins, who was once Secretary of War himself, had this to say of his retiring successor: "Secretary Alger has been compelled to endure a series of undeserved, not to say brutal, assaults. He did not deserve the harsh things which were said of him, but he bore them bravely, standing manfully under the abuse which might otherwise been thrown at the President. This will vindicate him. There will be a reaction in his favor. I say these things all the more readily because Secretary Alger and I have not been of the same way of thinking in our party. I am no apologist for him- I do not want to be drawn into any controversy, but I hope I may never hesitate to do justice to any man." Secretary has gone to New York on private business and will not return until next Tuesday, when he will formally turn over the War Department to Secretary Root. The latter was in Washington several days this week, and nothing but favorable words are heard from those who met him.

The originator of the story that Secretary Gage was not legally Secretary of the Treasury because he owns stock in the Chicago National Bank of which he was president before he entered the cabinet ought to hire himself out as a finder of mare's nests. There is no law debarring holders of national bank stock from becoming Secretary of the Treasury, and as a matter of fact there has probably not been a Secretary of the Treasury since the national banking law was enacted who did not own some of this stock, for the very simple reason that it would be almost, if not quite impossible to find a man competent to discharge the duties of the Secretory of the Treasury who does not hold a financial interest, if not an active connection, with a bank. He must be a financier, and the ablest financiers of this and all other countries are found in the banking houses.

SWAMP-ROOT. Is not recommended for everything; but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it, will be found just the remedy you need. At druggists in fifty cent and dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful new discovery by mail free, also pamphlet telling all about it. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton N. Y.

ONE BRAVE MAN.

And the Reason He Stood Firm While Under Fire.

A battalion of volunteer infantry was drilling in a field when a regiment of regular cavalry rode by. The colonel of the cavalry halted his men to watch the volunteers, and, getting into conversation with the colonel of the latter, he criticised their drill unfavorably, especially their want of steadiness. The volunteer colonel was a fierce fellow, and he cried hotly, "My men are as steady as any regiment of regulars."

"I do not think so," retorted the cavalryman, "and if you'll draw your men in order to receive cavalry I'll prove it."

The challenge was accepted, and the cavalrymen charged down upon the citizen soldiers, who awaited them in the usual way. Now, regular cavalry can charge to within a few feet or even inches of infantry at full gallop and then at the word of command pull up short. The volunteers, however, lost their nerve when they saw the huge horses thundering down upon them and showing no sign of stopping when a few yards off. They fled, all but one man, who remained on his knee, with bayonet leveled.

His colonel, enraged at the others' flight, approached the hero and, tapping him on the back, cried: "You are the only brave man in the regiment. You scorned to run."

"Yes, sir," gasped the hero. "I had my fut stuck in a hole, or I shouldn't have waited."—Spare Moments.

Big Animals of Long Ago.

Most of the gigantic animals of geological eras belonged to species which have completely vanished, and of those which have living representatives it is difficult to say whether they have undergone a true change of size or whether the modern examples are merely survivals of smaller contemporary varieties. The larger animals have a tendency to disappear first in a partial failure of food supply. Gigantic armadillos closely resembling those of the present day were formerly abundant in South America. The remains of huge sloths are found in Cuba and North America. Sharks attaining a length of more than 100 feet are found in comparatively recent fossil deposits. Another fish which represents a larger prehistoric species is the American bony pike, which is one of the few survivals of the enormous ganoids of the secondary strata. The tiny nautilus of the present day had kindred 10 or 12 feet long in early times. Another small shellfish, the pteropod, whose delicately complex structure is packed in an inch of shell, is found in fossil remains to have reached the respectable length of a couple of feet.

He Fooled the Surgeons.

All doctors told Renick Hamilton, of West Jefferson, O., after suffering 18 months from Rectal Fistula, he would die unless a costly operation was performed, but he cured himself with five boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the surest pile cure on earth, and the best salve in the world. 25 cents a box. Sold by A. Wadsworth, druggist.

The Coming of Baby

brings joy or pain. It's for the mother to decide. With good health and a strong womanly organism, motherhood but adds to a woman's attractiveness.

McELREE'S

Wine of Cardui

takes away all terrors by strengthening the vital organs. It fits a mother for baby's coming. By revitalizing the nerve centres it has brought chubby, crowing youngsters to thousands of weak women who feared they were barren. It purifies, heals, regulates and strengthens, and is good for all women at all times. No druggist would be without it. $1 00

For advice in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

MRS. LOUISA HALE, of Jefferson, Ga., says:—"When I first took Wine of Cardui we had been married three years, but could not have any children. Nine months later I had a fine girl baby."

IT SEEMED LIKE MAGIC.

How the High Class Expert Picked Out the Old Masters.

"Speaking of old pictures," said a New Orleans dealer, "it is very interesting to see a really high class European expert making an examination. The extent and diversity of the information of such men are something astonishing. Some years ago I spent a couple of days with a gentleman who is recognized as one of the foremost connoisseurs of Paris. We visited several country places which contained pictures said to be of great value, and in all he inspected upward of two dozen canvases.

"In every instance he settled the questions of date, period and painter beyond all reasonable doubt. The warp and woof of the canvas, the wood composing the backing, the nature of the borings made by worms, the workmanship of the tacks, the character of the pigment and certain minute peculiarities in the mounting were all like so many pages of print to him. He was intimately acquainted with the style of hundreds of different artists, the models they used, the colors they most affected, their tricks of composition and their peculiar methods of expressing the effects of light and shade.

"To an outsider it seemed like magic. 'A copy,' he would say, for instance, after a swift glance at a painting. 'It was made by So-and-so, a pupil, who had very much the style of his master. The date is about' (here he would name it with infallible accuracy), 'and if you clean that left hand corner I dare say you will find the signature in vermilion.' In several cases he was fully borne out by documents in possession of the owner, and in all he was sustained by circumstantial evidence. He told me very modestly that he had devoted 40 years to the close study of his profession and was just beginning to apprehend dimly how little he knew."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

The Appetite of a Goat

Is envied by all poor dyspeptics whose stomach and liver are out of order. All such should know that Dr. King's New Life Pills, the wonderful Stomach and Liver Remedy, gives a splendid appetite, sound digestion and a refluar bodily habit that insures perfect health and great energy. Only 25 cents at Alex. Wadsworth's drug store.

NORTH CAROLINA, Pasquotank County.

John Q. A. Wood, admist'r of Mary J. White, plaintiff, Vs. John A. Lowe, Noah Brite, Mary Brite, Geo. H. Lowe and Zenas White, defend'ts } Order of Publication.

This cause being heard, and it appearing to the Court that the defendant, Geo. H. Lowe is a non-resident of North Carolina and has an interest in property, the subject of this action, of which this court has jurisdiction, and it also appearing that a summons has been issued to the Sheriff of Pasquotank County and returned "defendant cannot be found in my county," and it also appearing that the defendant cannot, after due diligence, be found in this State.

It is now, on motion of G. W. Ward council for the plaintiff, ordered by the court that publication be made once a week for six successive weeks, commanding defeqdaut to appear before the Clerk of the Superior Court of Pasquotank county and answer or demur to the petition filed in this cause on August 10th, 1899, which proceeding is to obtain an order to sell for assets the Lands described in the petition in this cause.

Said publication will be made in the North Carolinian, a newspuper published in North Carolina. Publication of this order shall be sufficient to the defendant

W. J. JENNINGS, Clerk Superior Court.

July 4th, 1899.

ATLANTIC COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Will open its 22nd Annual Session on SEPTEMBER 18th, 1899.

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FIVE COURSES OF STUDY.

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Diplomas and Cirtificates granted upon completion of the above courses. Students having certificates in the College Preparatory Course are admitted to the University of North Carolina, Wake Forest and Trinity College without examinations.

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NOTICE! Steamer will make a special trip every Sunday. Leaves Elizabeth City at 8, a. m. Returning, leaves Nags Head at 4:30, p. m.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS 75c

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Notice of Administration.

Having qualified as Administrator of the late Mary J. White I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to her estate to come forward and make immediate settlement; and those holding claims against the same to present them for payment within twelve months from the date of this notice or it will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

J. Q. A. WOOD, Administrator.

June 12th, 1899.

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The Semi-Weekly Tribune, printed Tuesays and Fridays, is one of the best general newspapers in the country for a wide-awake farmer, professional man, merchaut, manufacturer or mechanic. It saves the necesity of buying other newspapers. It supplements admirably a local daily; many people take it in place of one.

The agricultural page will contain this year, in addition to regular features, a weather review, many descriptions of the actual results obtained on small farms, and other matters of particular use to gardeners, fruit-growers, farmers, dairymen and live-stock raisers

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During each week the reader will find a column of "Questions and Answers," letters from correspondents in London and Paris; some good games of checkers; a series of thrilling stories of actual experiences in the war with Spain, written by soldiers and sailors.

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With Friday's number there is an Illustrated supplement, 20 to 24 pages, printed on specially fine paper, full of delightful reading, enlivened with from thirty to fifty half-tone or other pictures. Sample copies of Friday's issue will be sent free on application The Supplement contains two pages of humor, book reviews; short stories; dramatic and musical criticisms; the fine work of great architects and artists letters from abroad; and in fact, the whole range of higher topics in which intelligent men and women are deeply interested. The Supplement is the cream of the whole week's work in The Tribune Office.

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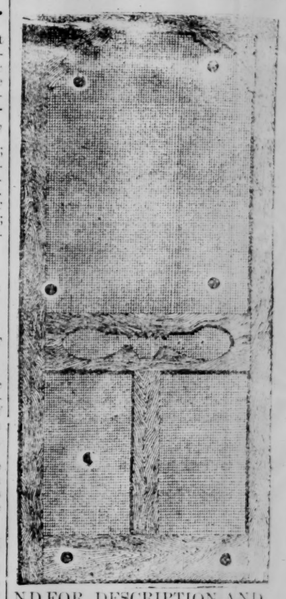

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Knights of Honor; R. B. White, Dictator; J. H. Lowe, Vice Dictator; J. J. Jordan, Reporter; F. B. Wilson, Finance Reporter; W. J. Tratton, Treasurer. Meets 1st and 4th Friday.

Pasquotank Tribe No. 8, I. O. R. M.; W. H. Sanford, Prophet; Will Anderson, Sachem; B. C. Lane, S. Sachem; Luther Hollowan, C. of R.; S. H. Morrell, K. of W.; J. P. Simpson, K. of W Meet every Wednesday night.

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Commissioners: Geo. M. Scott, chairman; S. N. Morgan, Elisha Lister; Standard Keeper, W. P. Williams.

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Main Street, Near Water
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Good Table, Clean Beds, Polite Attention. Board by the day week or month.

TERMS REASONABLE.

The North Carolinian.

Thursday, Aug. 3, 1899.

Growing crops.

The rains that we have had have made the farmers glad

The letters of several correspondents have been answered by post.

Mr Cropsey, the champion Irish potato grower of this section, is planting a 60 acre second crop.

The steamer Newbern will hereafter stop at Shiloh wharf on her Sunday trips to Nag's Head.

Too many of our farmers are what the late Col. Martin used to call "land poor." They have too many acres of land uncultivated and, of course, unproductive.

Mr. C. H. Robinson has a force, with pile driver, at work on "Goat Island," just across the river from the City. He is about erect oyster houses and other buildings on the island.

The following are the Teachers selected for the white Public School: Wm. M. Hinton, Principal: and Mrs. W. C. Brooks, Misses Linda DeLon, Florence Bell, Clintonia Cartwright and Clara P. Weeks, Assistants.

The William Shannon heirs have brought suit against Mr. E F. Lamb for the possession of the entire square upon which he resides, including the selected Public Building site. This will cause delay in settling the latter.

The notice last week of the case Gregory vs. the Corporation should have stated that he found the fence referred to across the street in controversy when he purchased, and that complaint was made after he took possession.

While taking down an old barn a few days ago on the Pool place a few miles from the City Warren Davis had his thigh broken by falling timber, and Steven Reid received a few wounds about the head and face.

Mr. Alex. Berry, of Swan Quarter, has received an appointment as Clerk in the Revenue Collector's office at Raleigh. His host of friends in the District will be glad to learn the fight. He is a really good and worthy man.

Those farmers in this section who have acted upon the advice the CAROLINIAN has been preaching—that of limiting the area of their sowing and planting to what they have cultivated well, have prospect of good crops this year.

The late J. M. Wheelbee mansion, on Road street, now occupied by Mrs Margaret Bell. is undergoing repairs. On one of the timbers the workmen found carved, "Built by a man named Rosb, in 1759," and on another "Moved and rebuilt in 1845."

Mr Willis Gregory, who recntly lost his Grist Mill on Matthews street by fire, is at work on building a large three story Grist and Rice mill on Front street, south of the Griffin mill. The debris on the old mill site is being cleared off preparatory to the erection of a Livery stable.

A patron, on renewing his subscription, writes: "My family cannot do without the CAROLINIAN. Its weekly visits are always anxiously looked for and its varied contents are perused with interest. The "Local Mention" column is the first read. It is a feature of the paper that makes it specialy atttractive."

Nag's Head is filling up. A conspicuous feature of the Hotel is its sociability and easy informality, a charactrristic which gives to the place a special charm. It would be difficult to find a more contented assemblage, for in addition to the natural attractions are the more prosaic but important items of "creature comforts."

The Richmond "Times" of July 23, contains an interesting article on the "Sad Fate of Theodosia Burr," written by a representative of that paper, who recently spent a short time at Nag's Head where he heard the story, and learning that Mrs John P. Overman, of this City, was in possession of a portrait believed to be of the ill-fated lady, he called at her residence, was shown the painting and obtained from her its history so far as known, also a photograph, a cut of which appears in the article referred to.

The death of Ingersoll, referred to in another column, recalls to our mind the great speech he made at the Nationl Republican Convention at Cincinatti in 1876 nominating James G. Blaine for President. It was the most magnetic speech we ever heard. By the way, that speech, the memorable adaress of Lincoln at Gettysburg in 1863 and Garfield's nomination of John Sherman at National Republican Convention in Chicago in 1880 are the three greatest speeches we ever listened to. They will live in history.

Died at Scotland Neck, July 28th, Philip Cohoon jr, son of P. C. and Amelia Cohoon, aged 16 months.

A friendship which makes the least noise is very often most useful; for which reason a prudent friend should be prefered to a zealous one.

Nothing is said to be something the rich man wants, the poor man has, the miser spends and the spendthrift saves.

The meek may eventually inherit the earth but the chances are that when they do there will be very little deed and for real estate.

A Democratic cotemporary insists that "Democrats have a right to think." Perhaps they have a right to think they think.

The old Greeks said that a man had two ears and one mouth that he might hear twice and speak once; and there is a great deal of good sense in it. You will find that if you will simply hold your peace you will pass over nine out of ten of the provocations of life.

To the inquiry "What were the names of the ships in Dewey's fleet and the number of men in each?" the CAROLINIAN replies: Olympia, 429 men; Baltimore, 386 men; Raleigh, 312 men; Boston, 284 men; Concord, 193 men, and Petrel, 132 men. Besides these there were the revenue cutter McCulloh, the store ship Narstan and the collier Zafiro.

Mariners are notified that on June 26 Light Vessel No. 1 was returned to her station, about 3¼ miles to the southward of the outer 18 foot shoal of Frying Pan Shoals, making off to the southward and eastward from Cape Fear, and about 17 miles from the Cape, and relief Light Ves No. 29 was withdrawn.

For the information of those interested we announce that the 33rd National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will meet at Philadelphia on the 4th day of September. Reduced rates of fare will be given on all railroads. Fare from Norfolk to Philadelphia $5 for round trip, good for 10 days.

The CAROLINIAN is asked "If a party purchases stamped envelopes from the government through the local postmaster, and in addressing the envelope ruins it, can get it redeemed at the local office?" Yes. Postmasters are authorized to give good stamps for envelopes spoiled in directing if the envelopes are presented whole and with evidence satisfactory to the postmaster. Stamps cut from such envelopes are worthless.

Capt. Wm. Astor Chandler, Congressman from New York, is the president of the New York Star, which is giving away a Forty Dollar Bicycle daily, as offered by their advertisement in another column. Hon. Amos J. Cummings, M. C., Col. Asa Bird Gardner, District Attorney of New York, ex-Gov. Hogg, of Texas, and Col. Fred. Feigl, of New York, are among the well known names in their Board of Directors.

Thirty-seven cases of yellow fever has been reported at the Soldiers' Home at Hampton, and seven deaths. The authorities of Norfolk and Portsmouth have acted promptly—declared a rigid quarantine against Old Point, Hampton, Phœbus and Newport News. It is now believed there is little danger of the scourge spreading. In the meanwhile let our Town authorities at once see to it that every lot and gutter is put and kept in sanitary condition.

The man who doesn't turn up at Moses Weisel's Gents Furnishing Goods sale is very apt to be turned down by judges of egant styles.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Money to patent good ideas may be secured by our aid. Address THE PATENT RECORD, Baltimore, Md.

LOCAL MENTION

The sun rose this morning at 5:11 and will set to-night at 7:00.—Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Spence have been visiting friends in Norfolk.—The man who pushes his way to the front must expect to get many a jab in the ribs.—Mr. and Mrs. B. F. White are summering at Red Sulphor Springs, Va—Nothing dies so hard or rallies so often as intolerence.—Miss Ruth Straughn has returned from a trip to Newbern—Consistency is a jewel, but you can't palm it off on your best girl as such.—Mr. J. B. Flora has work in progress on three new brick buildings on Poindexter street.—Use the fewest possible words when you have nothing to say—The Town authorities have purchased 30,000 bushels of shells to be used on the streets.—The business of the bad should not prejudice one against the goodness of the good.—Saith the Poet:

The silent sky, the sleeping earth,
The running stream, the humble sod
All tell from whom they had their birth
And cry "behold a God!"

—An Old Maid remarks that a lifetime of carefully studied deference can be killed in a moment by a single ironic gleam of the eye.—We acknowledge an entertaining visit the other day from Rev. Soloman Dunbar of Scuppernong.—"Now boys," said the Sunday School Teacher, "can any of you name the three great feasts of the Jews?" "I can," replied little Sammy. "Very well; what are they?" "Breakfast, dinner and supper," was the unconsciously logical reply.—The family of Mr. C. H. Robinson have left to spend some time at Mountain Lake Park, Md.—Sin has many tools, but a lie is the handle that fits them all.—Miss Katherine Engle has returned from a short outing.—An old Bachelor says it wasn't that Eve ate the apple, but that she put on clothes that made Adam begin to wonder about a lot of things.—The Versifier, referring to Penalties of Greatness, says:

At every mention of his name,
The noise is something shocking;
Some loudly toot the trump of fame,
And some are loudly knocking.

—Miss Mamie Gaskill, of Newberne, is visiting Miss Ella Hill.—The Cynic says that a woman has to be a lightning thinker if she thinks before she speaks.—Mr. W. E. Dunstan is erecting a neat cottage near his residence on North Road street.—A man injures himself every time he wrongs another.—Two young white ladies were arrested and fined $9 for violating the Bicycle Ordinance.—The almighty dollar resembles some men, it talks without saying anything.—There are seven prisoners in the county jail awaiting the action of the next Grand Jury.—A man who lives on hope will spend his old age at somebody elses expense.—The Carrier Pigeon referred last week has been sent to the Navy Yark at Portsmouth, Virginia.—

Now doth the busy little bee
Improve each shining minute;
He humps himself and quickly works
The flower for all that's in it.

—"Mamma," asked little Tom, "why don't papa take me out nights with the other little boys?" "Why, dear, what put that into your head?" "I heard him tell a man this morning that he was out with the boys last night."—Marrried on Friday in the parlor of the Hotel Central, by Rev. Dr. Penick, Mr. Albert J. Munden to Miss Birdie A. Johnson, both of Norfolk.—No matter what happens, you will always find plenty of people who predicted it.—The stoop in front of Midgett & Harrell's Restaurant on Water street fell with a cash on on Friday. Mr. T. S. Hall, who was standing under it, was considerably hurt. A quantity of watermelons were crushed, giving the small boys a feast.—Mr. James Hathaway has returned from a short stay at Morehead City.—Death makes the widow, but the spinster is maid before.—Dr. Ab. Alexander, of Columbia, called and paid his respects on Saturday.—Good opportuntties are lost to the lover who knows not how to embrace them.—Miss Kate Hill is off on a visit to friends in Norfolk.—To agree with everybody is about as bad as not to agree with anybody.—"Geese," said the Sweet Young Thing, with a side glance at her victim, "are considered emblems of conjugal bliss in China." "In China?" snorted the Savage Bachelor, promptly, "Why not the world over?"—A City Ordinance has been passed making it an offense for minors to go into saloons. "No Minors Allowed," is now posted on the front windows of the saloons.—Reports the Quiet Observer:

He kissed her 'neath her parasol
He called her his lovely rose,
But that, O reader, wasn't all,
As you well might suppose.
He kissed her 'neath her parasol
And likewise 'neath her nose.

—A new boiler, engine, dynamos and other machinery are being added to the Electric Light plant. The capacity will be largely increased, thus enabling it to render much better service.—Rev. L. L. Williams attended the Convocation at Griffton last week.—Miss Helen Martin, after enjoying a pleasant visit to relatives and friends at Edenton, has returned.—Ladies wore their skirts longer in July than in June, one day longer.—Violators of the Town Ordinances may depend on it that the officers have an eye on them will certainly "pull" them.—Grapes in market.—Mr. John Burgess, who has been doing business at Baltimore for some time, is here on a visit to his parents.—Prof. S. J. Cox and bride, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs R. O. Preyor, at the Seven Pines, have left for their future home at San Antonia, Texas.—Mr. Lev. C. Guirkin died at the Hospital in Richmond on Friday night, where he had gone for treatment. His remains arrived here on Saturday evening and were interred in the family lot in the Cemetery on Sunday. He was the second son of the late Col. Charles Guirkin. His age was 29 years. His untimely death has saddened his numerous friends.—Mr. W. G. Pool, who has been on the sick list at Raleigh, arrived home on Saturday, and has gone to Nag's Head to recuperate.—A pleasant party, consisting of the family of Mr. L. E. Chapman, the Misses Cropsey, Messrs LeLoy Crawford and W. C. Brooks jr., having leased a cottage on the Beach at Nag's Head, left on Monday to spend the "heated term" there.—Mr. J. F. Sanders has returned from an "outing" down in the Sound section.—A. M. Hawkins has the contract for the brick work for Flora's new stores on Poindexter street, and Elisha Overton for the carpenter work. They are both good mechanics.—The general health of the City is good.—The Baptist Sunday School Excursion on the Newbern to Nag's Head on Tuesday was both a pleasant and a very successful one.—Rev. Dr. F. H. Johnston, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, preached at Edenton on Sunday, in the morning at the Methodist Church and at the Baptist Church at night.—Mr. C. Taylor Grandy, who has been visiting his parents on West Main street, has returned to New York.—Special attention is called to the Standard Pharmacy advertised in another column. It is an up-to-date Drug Store. Our former townsman Mr. Henry M. Fearing, an old and experienced Pharmacist, is in attendance.—The green scum covering the standing water in the gutter on Matthews street west of Poindexter, is a danger-signal. It is but justice to the Mayor to state that the partycharged with obstructing the drainage was arrested and fined, but he took an appeal to the Superior Court. Can it be that this menace to the public health must continue until then?—Mr. & Mrs I. M Meekins and son have been sojourning at Virginia Beach.

STANDARD PHARMACY,
Successor to Alex. Wadsworth.
Corner of Road and Fearing streets,
DRUGS & DRUGGISTS SUNDRIES.

The store has been newly painted and stock thoroughly renovated and renewed. We keep only the best drugs. A full line of Patent Medicines and Household Remedies. Call and examine our line of TOILET SOAPS, Handkerchief Extracts, Colognes, Stationary and other Sundrys.

REGISTERED PHARMACIST in attendance. Open from 7, a. m. till 9, p. m., week days; 10 to 11, a. m. and 7 to 8, p. m., Sundays.

A Free Trip to Paris!

Reliable persons of a mechanical or inventive mind desiring a trip to the **Paris Exposition,** with good salary and expenses paid, should write
The PATENT RECORD, Baltimore, Md.

MELICK.

MATTINGS.
Straw and Cotton Warps, the largest stock of New Goods in town. Patterns the Choicest and Prices the Lowest.

CARPETS & OIL CLOTHS.
Good Values in stock and the Dobson line of Samples to select from. You have a Phildelphia Stock at your disposal. We will Cut, Match, Make and Lay your carpets.

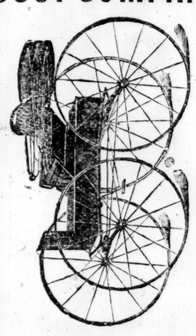
WINDOW SHADES
to suit you in Color, Style and Price. A very good one made of Oiled Linen with Fringe, on Spring Roller at 25 cents.

WALL PAPER.
Our stock is large and carefully selected. Prices Guaranteed and comparison desired. Samples sent.

FURNITURE.
We are the Oldest Dealers in town. If you do not know what we can do for you come and see.

MELICK, WATER ST.

The Elizabeth City BUGGY COMPANY,



Manufacturers of and Dealers in all kinds of ***Riding Vehicles.*** Also dealers in Buggy Harness, Whips, and Lap Robes.

Repair Work a Specialty.
76 & 78 Poindexter St.,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Honest Weight and Measure

has brought me success in the Grocery business. Right here let me say that I have purchased the entire interest of my late partner, Mr. Berry, and will continue to fight on the line of

Pure and Fresh Groceries,

and merit your trade by square dealing, pure and fresh goods, polite attention and unselfish profits. I will constantly keep a supply of consisting of

FLOUR, MEAL,
HAMS, BACON,
MACKEREL, AND

a general supply of Butter, Lard, and Cheese.

Molasses, Syrups, Sugar, Jams and and all Kinds of Jellies.

Coffees, Teas, Breakfast Hominy and Sausages in and out of season. It

Is the Best Policy

to always buy the best goods. I also Keep Soaps for the Toilet, Kitchen and Laundry; Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars and, in fact, we keep everything kept in a first-class Grocery for general family use. I buy for CASH and therefore can sell at LOW FIGURES. It will be money saved to trade with me. Give a call and be convinced.

C. F. Bliven,

MAIN STREET, NEAR WATER.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

OUR COLORED PEOPLE

BY SPECIAL REPORTER.

[Items of interest concerning the Colored People will regularly appear in this column.]

Read the CAROLINIAN and keep informed.

Dame Rumor reports another marriage next week

W. R. Morris, of Norfolk, is spending a few days in our town.

Corner Stone Sunday School decided Sunday to hold its annual picnic on the 18th inst

A. L. Hudgins, who is engaged in work at Belvidere, made a brief visit home here last week.

Mrs. Mary Carter, of Fairfield is visiting relatives in the community.

Our most prominent contractor and builder, Elisha Overton, has several new buildings under way.

After a few days spent here with friends Miss Emma Stewart left Monday for her home at Washington.

Mrs. A. G. Williams, of Cressville, was a visitor to our town last week.

Reports from the Teachers' Institute at Plymouth indicate a large attendance and successful session.

Miss Mattie A. Newby has been qtite sick during the past week, but at this writing is convalescing.

W. E. Simpson is having his home on Parsonage street neatly renovated and remodeled.

Prof. J. W. Robinson left last week for a brief visit to Sunsbury and other points in Gates.

Rev. H. L. Joges, of Scotlandneck, has been in the city this week giving a series of magic lantern exhibitions.

Rev. J. A. Faulk, of Hertford, spent several days of last week here.

Rev. J. A. Fleming left Saturday to engage in revival work in Norfolk county, Va.

The two Samaritan Lodges of the city will run an excursion to Nags Head next Tuesday. A large crowd is anticipated.

Protracted meeting is in progress this week at Union Chapel Church near town.

The Baptist Union Meeting held near Snowden last week was attended by several of our local ministers.

Miss Rachel V. Laigh, who has been spending a short while with friends in our community, returned to her home at Quillen, Va.

The Hook and Ladder Band has received several new musical selections and is now busy rehearsing preparatory to a trip to Newbern.

Prof. A. W. Pegues, Ph. D. of Raleigh, author, minister, educator and one of the brainiest race representatives of the State, was in the city last week.

Misses A. A. Littlejohn and M. E. Gaskins left last Friday for their home at Creswell.

Mr. Hallie Vaughan and bride are expected to arrive here to-day from New York. A reception will be given them this evening at the residence of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Vaughan, on Cale street.

The Ministerial Institute held here last week was not so largely attended as was expected, yet very much good was accomplished. Rev. Sommerville was ably assisted by Rev. J. A. Witted, of Goldsboro. A number of ministers from out of town were in attendance and all felt benefited by the very excellent instruction and information given.

Rev. J. W. Sawyer, now stationed at Norfolk, spent several days here at his old home the past week.

RESOLUTIONS adopted by the State Colored Summer Normal Teachers' Institute, Elizabeth City, N. C., July 29, 1899, as follows:

Resolved 1. That we tender our sincere thanks to the Conductor of the Institute, Prof. P. W. Moore, for the able and efficient manner in which he has conducted it.

Resolved 2. That we truly appreciate his invaluable service, and that of his very efficient co-workers, Prof. S. L. Sheep and Mr. J. R. Fleming, and that of Mr. W. W. Parker, for his efficient service as Secretary.

Resolved 3. That by reason of the new and greater interest awakened in the Teachers and community, we hereby express the hope that the Institute will be held here next year, and be conducted by that wide-awake and highly efficient teacher, Prof. P. W. Moore.

Rasolved 4. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the State Supt. of Public Instruction and that a copy be sent to the Carolinian

Capt. H. A. W. Mebane, 2d Asst. N. & I. Institute, Elizabeth City, N. C., Chairman; Rev. G. D. Griffin Secretary.

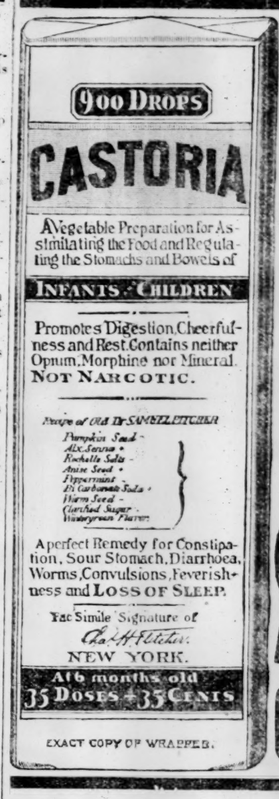
Glorious News

Comes from Dr. D. B. Cargile, of Washita, I. T. He writes: "Four bottles of Electric Bitters has cured Mrs. Brewer of scrofula, which had caused her great sufferinn for years. Terrible sores would break out on her face and head, and the best doctors could give no help; but her cure is complete and her health is excellent." This shows what thousands have proved—that Electric Bitters is the best blood purifier known. It's the supreme remedy for eczema, tetter, salt rheum, ulcers, boils and running sores. It stimulates liver, kidneys and bowels, expels poisons, helps digestion, builds up the strength. Only 50 cents Sold by A. Wadsworth, druggist.

A WORD ABOUT BRICK: Everybody needing Brick want a good quality—an article that will wear and last. The Thompson Works manufacture the best for building and all other purposes made in this section. They are well burned and "all right" in every respect. All orders promptly filled. Address F. G Thompson, manager Elizabeth City, N.C.

FOR SALE!

30 BUILDING LOTS FAIRVILLE the OLD FAIR GROUNDS, near the Cotton Factory. Terms and payment made easy. P. JOHN.


900 DROPS
CASTORIA
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.
NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of OLD DR SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed
Alx. Senna
Rochelle Salts
Anise Seed
Peppermint
Bi Carbonate Soda
Worm Seed
Clarified Sugar
Wintergreen Flavor
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

We do Not Have to Talk a Man to Death

to sell our goods. We buy from first hands in large quantities and receive a fresh supply daily. We make a specialty of Fancy Groceries and Canned Goods, and pride ourselves on the fact that while the quality is 'way up in G the prices defy competition. Nothing gives us more pleasure than to show goods, because by thus doing we are sure to secure trade

Prices and Quality Sell the Goods.

In addition to our already large stock of Groceries, Immense supply of Sugars, Cargoes of Flour, and general Wholesale and Retail Supplies, we have recently added Lime, Cement and Builder's Material generally. We can guarantee these goods. Long experience and practical knowledge with the trade has taught us a thing or two and we are ready to convince you. Our

Wholesale Department,

like our Retail Department, is always kept up to-date. Right here let us say that in the matter of buying we have saved money for others and can do so for you. We know what we are talking about and mean business. Call on us; you'll find us sociable; we have been since we were a boy.

W. J. Woodley,

No. 138 and 140 Water Street,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

ONE GIVES RELIEF.

Don't Spend a Dollar for Medicine until you have tried

RIPANS TABULES

You can buy them in the paper 5-cent cartons

Ten Tabules for Five Cents.

This sort is put up cheaply to gratify the universal present demand for a low price.

If you don't find this sort of

Ripans Tabules At the Druggist's

Send Five Cents to THE RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce St., New York, and they will be sent to you by mail; or 12 cartons will be mailed for 48 cents. The chances are ten to one that Ripans Tabules are the very medicine you need.

2 LARGE STORES CONNECTED and UNDER 1 LIBERAL MANAGEMENT

Our business largely increased, it became necessary to have more room; have rented the STORE NEXT TO OUR OLD STAND, in which we are showing a

CHEAP AND LARGE

Stock of Clothing, Shoes and Gent's Furnishing Goods, Hats etc. The

OLD STAND

is stocked with a choice and low price line of DRESS GOODS, ETC., LADIES' & CHILDREN'S SHOES MILLINERY, &c. New Goods arriving daily. Come and see them.

Moses Weisel,

N. G Grandy CO

BROKERS

Agents for Woldrige's High Class

FERTILIZERS.

We also keep COTTON SEED MEAL, and HULLS, the finest feed in the world for producing milk and fattening poor cattle. We ask a trial.

REFERENCES: Guirkin & Co., bankers, Hughes & Pritchard, J. B. Flora & Co., Robinson & Co., Elizabeth City N. C.

Address WILBUR R. SMITH,
LEXINGTON, KY.,

For circular of his famous and responsible

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE OF KY. UNIVERSITY

Awarded Medal at World's Exposition.

Refers to 11 thousands of graduates in positions. Cost of Full Business Course, including Tuition, Books and Board in family, about $40. Shorthand, Type-Writing, and Telegraphy, Specialties. The Kentucky University Diploma, under seal and endorsed by Banks, Literary Course free, if desired. No vacation. Enterprise. Graduates successful. In order to have your letters reach us, address only WILBUR R SMITH LEXINGTON, KY.

Diseases of the Blood and Nerves.

No one need suffer with neuralgia. This disease is quickly and permanently cured by Browns' Iron Bitters. Every disease of the blood, nerves and stomach, chronic or otherwise, succumbs to Browns' Iron Bitters. Known and used for nearly a quarter of a century, it stands to-day foremost among our most valued remedies. Browns' Iron Bitters is sold by all dealers.

Ripans Tabules.

Ripans Tabules: for sour stomach.
Ripans Tabules cure liver troubles.

Do Your Feet Ache and Burn?

Shake into your shoes Allen's Foot Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes Tight or New Shoes feel Easy. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Hot, Callous, Aching and Sweating Feet. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

The only colored man living in Portage County, Wisconsin died recently.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

The hogs raised in Cape Colony are like the razor-backs of the Southern States.

Ever Have a Dog Bother You

When riding a wheel, making you wonder, for a few minutes whether or not you are to get a fall and a broken neck? Wouldn't you have given a small farm just then for some means of driving off the beast? A few drops of ammonia shot from a liquid Pistol would do, it effectually and still not permanently injure the animal. Such pistols sent postpaid for fifty cents in stamps by New York Union Supply Co., 165 Leonard St., New York City. Every bicyclist at times wishes he had one.

On processes for making sugar and salt 2401 patents have been taken out.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No To Bac, the wonder worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Russia, with a population of 127,000,000, has only 18,334 physicians.

After physicians had given me up, I was saved by Piso's Cure. RALPH EHRG, Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 22, 1895.

Mgr. Jose Peralta, Bishop of Panama, died at Colon, Colombia, after a few days' illness. He was fifty-three years old.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

American Baptists send about $15,000 annually to the help of their French brethren.

W. H. Griffin, Jackson, Michigan, writes: "Suffered with Catarrh for fifteen years. Hall's Catarrh Cure cured me." Sold by Druggists, 75c.

A physician declares that people who sleep with their mouths shut live longest.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

There are more than 6000 known languages and dialects.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

There are 635 professional guides in the Tyrolese Mountains.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

One-fifteenth of the inhabitants of Spain are nobles.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

London is threatened with a water famine.

"A Good Name At Home

Is a Tower of Strength Abroad." In Lowell, Mass., where Hood's Sarsaparilla is made, it still has a larger sale than all other blood purifiers. Its fame and cures and sales have spread abroad, and it is universally recognized as the best blood medicine money can buy. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

He Wouldn't if He Could.

A London paper gives this story, which may possibly have a moral concealed in it for some one in our own country:

As a well-known London clergyman was recently ascending the steps to his church, an old lady requested his help. With his usual courtly grace he gave the old woman his arm. On reaching the top step she halted, breathlessly, and asked him who was to preach.

"The Rev. Mr. ——," he replied, giving his own name.

"Oh dear," exclaimed the lady, "help me down again! I'd rather listen to the endless grinding of a windmill. Help me down again, I'll not go in."

The minister smiled and gently assisted her down, remarking as he parted with her, "I wouldn't go in either if I weren't the preacher."—Youth's Companion.

An electric automobile in France recently ran 124 miles without recharging.

[LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM NO. 78,465]

"I was a sufferer from female weakness. Every month regularly as the menses came, I suffered dreadful pains in uterus, ovaries were affected and had leucorrhœa. I had my children very fast and it left me very weak. A year ago I was taken with flooding and almost died. The doctor even gave me up and wonders how I ever lived.

PERIODS OF SUFFERING GIVE PLACE TO PERIODS OF JOY

"I wrote for Mrs. Pinkham's advice at Lynn, Mass., and took her medicine and began to get well. I took several bottles of the Compound and used the Sanative Wash, and can truly say that I am cured. You would hardly know me, I am feeling and looking so well. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made me what I am."—MRS. J. F. STRETCH, 461 MECHANIC ST., CAMDEN, N. J.

How Mrs. Brown Was Helped.

"I must tell you that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done more for me than any doctor.

"I was troubled with irregular menstruation. Last summer I began the use of your Vegetable Compound, and after taking two bottles, I have been regular every month since. I recommend your medicine to all."—MRS. MAGGIE A. BROWN, WEST PT. PLEASANT, N. J.

Sour Stomach

"After I was induced to try CASCARETS, I will never be without them in the house My liver was in a very bad shape, and my head ached and I had stomach trouble. Now, since taking Cascarets, I feel fine. My wife has also used them with beneficial results for sour stomach." JOS. KREBLING, 1021 Congress St., St. Louis, Mo.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets TRADE MARK REGISTERED REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c.

... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...

Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 318

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit

PEACE DELEGATES' WORK.

Three Conventions and Five Expressions of Opinion.

Conventions Relate to Arbitration, Warfare on Land and the Use of Gases and Expanding Bullets.

THE HAGUE (By Cable).—The final act embodying the results of the International Peace Conference, after enumerating the names and qualifications of all the delegates, says:

"In a series of meetings in which the above delegates participated, inspired throughout by the desire to realize in the highest possible measure the generous views of its august initiator, the Conference has drawn up for the approval of the respective governments the series of conventions and declarations appended:

"Convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes.

"Convention concerning the laws and customs of war on land.

"Convention for the adoption of laws against the use of asphyxiating or deleterious gasses from balloon projectiles and for the prohibition of the use of bullets that easily expand in the human body."

The final act contains five expressions of opinion, as follows:

"The Conference considers that limitations of the military charges which at present oppress the world are greatly to be desired for the increase of the material and moral welfare of mankind.

"The Conference expresses the opinion that the question of the rights and duties of neutrals should be inscribed on the programme of a conference to be held at an early date.

"The Conference expresses the opinion that questions relative to the type and calibre of rifles and naval artillery, as examined by it, should be the subject of study by the different Governments with a view to arriving at a uniform solution by a future Conference.

"The Conference expresses the wish that an early convention be called to revise the Geneva Convention.

"The Conference has resolved that questions relating to the inviolability of private property in war on land and the bombardment of towns or villages in naval war, be reserved for future conferences."

The Convention is signed by all the plenary delegates.

Use of the Dumdum Bullet.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The United States will not be bound by the reported decision of the Hague Conference to prohibit the use of the dumdum bullet in warfare. So far, this country has not been obliged to resort to the use of this bullet, but the ordnance officers have been making experiments to secure an increased "stopping" effect for the small calibre ball used in the Krag-Jorgensen, and these experiments have proceeded somewhat on the lines of the dumdum bullet

CARELESSNESS CAUSES DEATH.

Many Rescued After an Explosion That Set the Mine on Fire.

UNIONTOWN, Penn. (Special).—A careless miner caused an explosion in the Grindstone mine of the Redstone Oil, Coal and Coke Company, in which five men were killed and many injured. All are Hungarians. Some of the injured were penned in and others were near the fireclamp when found, and must have soon perished. Fire started in the mine, which made the rescue work exceedingly difficult.

There was great excitement when the explosion occurred, and a large crowd of women and children quickly collected about the pit mouth, waiting for those in the mine who might be dead. It was several hours before the extent of the disaster was known, as the miners who escaped by the two exits had to walk several miles to return to the pit mouth.

The explosion was caused by a fall in Entry No. 10, which drove an accumulation of gas into another entry, where it was ignited by a digger's open lamp.

DEWEY HOME ABOUT OCTOBER 1

The News Conveyed in a Cable Dispatch From the Admiral.

NEW YORK CITY (Special)—Admiral Dewey will arrive here about October 1. The date of his home coming was definitely settled by Mayor Van Wyck receiving a cable dispatch from the great sea fighter in which he stated the date he would reach this port.

The arrangements for the reception to be tendered to the Admiral are well under way, and it is expected that the reception will be unparalleled in its magnitude. Admiral Dewey will receive a welcome home such as no other hero has ever been accorded.

The Committee on Land Parade and Decorations has invited the Governor of every State to send the whole or a portion of the National Guard and militia of the State to participate in the great parade that has been arranged.

NOVEL WAY TO SETTLE A STRIKE.

A National Guardsman Took Martial Law in His Own Hands.

WILKESBARRE, Penn. (Special)—Novel action on the part of Lieutenant Bennett, of Company C, Ninth Regiment, National Guards, in suppressing a strike by military force and without other authority than his own has just come to the knowledge of the officers of the regiment. S. B. Bennett, the father of the lieutenant, operates the Boston colliery, near Yatesville. The men employed there went on strike a few days ago. Young Bennett donned his uniform, and prevailed upon four privates of his company to do likewise. Then the four men, armed with guns and led by Bannett, marched upon the strikers. The latter viewed the soldiers in the light of the highest authority, and when ordered by Bennett to return to work did so at once.

FOUR GIRLS DROWNED.

One Went Beyond Her Depth and the Others Tried to Save Her.

WELLINGTON, Kan. (Special).—Edna Curtis, Millie Ditrick and Inez and Mabel Neal, aged from sixteen to nineteen years, daughters of prominent Caldwell citizens, were drowned at Drury, a fishing and bathing resort.

The girls, in company with a number of others, were bathing in the river. One of them went in beyond her depth and, being unable to swim, cried for help. The others attempted to rescue her and all were drowned.

Four Men Buried in a Bank.

Four men were buried under 400 tons of clay in a bank at the Buckeye Sewer Pipe Company, east of Akron, Ohio. The dead are: Daniel Callahan, Andrew Plonsky and two unknown men. The fall was so sudden that the men had no chance to escape.

1000 More Men Reach Manila.

General S. M. B. Young with 1003 recruits arrived at Manila on board the transport Sheridan, thirty-one days from San Francisco. The Sheridan experienced rough weather after entering Philippine waters.

Three Negroes Lynched in Georgia.

A negro captured near Iron City, Ga., was taken to Safford and identified as one of the assaulters of Mrs. J. E. Ogletree. He was lynched at daylight near Saffold. Two other dead negroes were found alongside the railroad tracks, two miles west of Bainbridge. The two dead negroes found by the railroad track were the men arrested at Troy, Ala., on suspicion of being implicated in the Ogletree outrage, and were being taken to Saffold for identification.

A Million Dollar Fire in Toledo.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton elevator, at Toledo, Ohio, was totally destroyed by fire, which seemingly started from an internal explosion. The building and contents were valued at $1,000,000.

Democrats Meet in Chicago.

The Democratic National Committee met in Chicago, and after a short session, during which it passed upon the report of the committee deposing F. J. Devlin, the press bureau editor, and changed some of the rules affecting the committee, adjourned sine die without making any recommendations as to the platform for 1900. The Committee elected William J. Stone Vice-Chairman. The meeting was controlled by the conservative element, aided by William J. Bryan.

China Wants Alliance With Japan.

The Dowager Empress of China has made representations to Japan with a view to an alliance between the two countries.

NEW SECRETARY OF WAR.

Elihu Root, of New York, is General Alger's Successor.

A LEADING MEMBER OF THE BAR

The President Tendered the Appointment After Being Assured by Senator Platt That Mr. Root Would Accept—General Alger Urged the New Secretary to Take the War Portfolio.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Elihu Root, of New York, has accepted the War Portfolio in President McKinley's Cabinet. The President made the formal announcement of Mr. Root's appointment. The place was offered to Mr. Root by telegraph after a Cabinet council, and after Senator Platt had assured the President that Mr. Root would accept. Mr. Root's reply, accepting the post, was received the following morning.

Mr. Root, at the request of the President, immediately came to Washington and held a conference with Mr. McKinley, regarding the duties of his new office before the latter took his departure for a season of rest at Lake Champlain.

ELIHU ROOT.

(The New York lawyer whom President McKinley appointed his Secretary of War.)

Mr. Root is personally known to most of the members of the Cabinet, and his appointment is heartily indorsed by all of them. The President's personal acquaintance with him, however, is limited. He has always had a high regard for his legal ability, however, and considers that he will be an acquisition to the Cabinet from a social and political as well as a legal standpoint.

General Alger was one of the first to congratulate Mr. Root upon his appointment. He had confidently expected the appointment of Mr. Root, and was very much pleased at the President's choice. This was evidenced in the following letter which General Alger addressed to his successor:

"My Dear Mr. Root—All I know is what the newspapers say, that you are to succeed me as Secretary of War. Should it come to you, I most earnestly urge you to make the sacrifice and accept the position. With your knowledge of law and your excellent health you can serve the country in a way given to few men. Sincerely yours,

"R. A. ALGER."

Elihu Root was born in Oneida, N. Y., on February 15, 1845, and is therefore fifty-four years old. He came by his intellectual capacity by inheritance, for his father, Oren Root, was professor of mathematics in Hamilton College. He is one of the most successful lawyers in New York City.

Mr. Root is tall and slim, quiet in manner and affable in address. He is a logical and convincing speaker, and in the preparation of a brief it is said he cannot be excelled.

GENERAL OTIS EXPLAINS.

Says He is Willing to Remove the Manila Censorship Entirely.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special). — At a Cabinet meeting the President laid before the members a dispatch from General Otis in regard to the round-robin sent by the newspaper correspondents at Manila.

The General treats the subject in an open and a frank manner, and shows no irritation or resentment against the correspondents. He fully and satisfactorily explains the situation between the newspaper men and himself, giving many details in regard to the campaign, showing how the correspondents were wrong in their opinions, and concludes his dispatch by saying that if Washington is willing he greatly desires to remove entirely the censorship at Manila and let every dispatch go as free as the air, for he, himself, has no fear of letting the people know of every move of the troops under him.

Now that the rainy season is on it is impossible to move wagon trains, as the trails have become doubtful. Pack mules will be utilized if it should become possible for soldiers to make marches. The officials will have their hands full for some time in arranging for the departure of volunteers and in settling the regulars who are replacing them.

Filipinos Shot Him as Spy.

SAN FRANCISCO (Special).—Word has reached here that Grant Cullum, of this city, who was with the Tenth Pennsylvania at Manila, was shot as a spy in sight of the American outposts near Caloocan. He was sent by General Otis with a message. It is said that a rainstorm destroyed his disguise and he was captured by the natives and put to death.

Must Respect Civil Authority.

General James H. Wilson, commanding in the department of Matanzas and Santa Clara, Cuba, has sent to the War Department, Washington, a copy of an order issued by him insisting that soldiers and officers of the army shall respect native rights and civil authority.

Killed by a Mowing Machine.

Timothy Hay, who resides on the Solomon Smead farm at Quaker Ridge, in the northern part of Greenwich, Conn., was thrown from a mowing machine directly in front of it, and before the horses could be stopped he was killed.

The National Game.

Cincinnati has signed Stenzel.

Lachance is still hitting hard for the Baltimores.

Weyhing is the Senators' winning pitcher. The old-timer is pitching magnificent ball.

Garoni is pitching finely for Bridgeport. It looks as if New York had a "comer" in this player.

Gil Hatfield, at the age of forty-seven, is playing second base for Waterbury, and playing well.

Flick is putting up a strong game in right field, and Philadelphians are now comparing him to Keeler.

Wagner, of Louisville, has been doing some terrific hitting.

Tebeau wants a first baseman. He realizes that his own hitting days are over.

Since Andrew Freedman secured the New York Club, in 1895, there have been eight different managers.

It is estimated that the New Yorks have lost at least a dozen games this year through their weakness at third base.

There are few pitchers who can field their positions so well as Callahan, of Chicago. It is hard to beat out bunts on him.

Lange, of Chicago, who was the fastest base runner in 1896 and 1897, is restored to his own again, and holds the lead of the sprinters with a percentage of .580, McGraw ranking second

THE BRITONS VICTORIOUS

They Defeat Yale and Harvard Athletes by a Narrow Margin.

Harvard Captures the Four Events Credited to the Visitors—The British Win by One Point.

LONDON (By Cable).—After one of the grandest struggles in the history of athletics the representatives of Yale and Harvard succumbed to the picked athletes of Oxford and Cambridge in the first international meeting between the four universities, which was held on the Queen's Club grounds, Kensington. Of the nine events on the programme Oxford and Cambridge furnished the winners in five, while all four victories scored by the American contingent were credited to men who competed in the Harvard colors. Taken altogether, the Americans made a better showing than a visiting aggregation has even made before, and only for the illness of Burke of Harvard, whose record warranted the hope that he would win the half mile, the result might have been different.

The crowd which assembled was a notable one. Two hours before the first event was called the spectators began to arrive, and by four o'clock every seat in the field was taken and spectators were lined up four deep around the entire track. In all eight thousand persons were present. The Prince of Wales arrived shortly after the first event was called and took his position in the royal box. With him as invited guests were the American Ambassador and Mrs. Choate, A. J. Balfour, M. P., leader of the House of Commons, and many prominent members of the aristocracy.

The performances of the winners were high class and quite up to the standard of inter-collegiate or intervarsity games. To soften the sting of their defeat, the Americans receive the credit of breaking the only record. F. Z. Fox, of Harvard, proved a flyer over the hurdles, run on a grass course, and clipped a fifth of a second off the figure of 15 4-5 seconds, which has stood as a British record since 1895.

Here is a summary of the games:

Throwing Hammer—First, Boal, Harvard, 136 feet 8½ inches; second, Brown, Harvard, 122 feet 9 inches; third, Greenshields, Oxford, 108 feet 9 inches.

Long Jump—First, Vassall, Oxford, 23 feet; second, Daly, Harvard, 22 feet, 3 inches.

One hundred Yard Run—First, Quinlan, Harvard, by 18 inches; second, Thomas, Oxford. Time, 10s.

One Mile—First, Hunter, Cambridge, by thirty yards; second, Dawson, Oxford; third, Spitzer, Yale. Time, 4m. 24s.

High Hurdles—First, Fox, Harvard, by three yards; second, Paget-Tomlinson, Cambridge. Time, 15 3-5s.

Half-Mile Run—First, Graham, Cambridge, by twelve yards; second, Steuben, Oxford; third, Adams, Yale. Time, 1m. 57 1-5s.

Quarter-Mile—First, Davison, of Cambridge, by five yards; second, Boardman, Yale. Time, 49 2-5s.

Three Miles—First, Workman, Cambridge, by 150 yards; second, Palmer, Yale. Time, 15m. 24 2-5s.

High Jump—First, Rice, Harvard, six feet; second, Adair, Oxford, five feet eleven inches.

RAINY SEASON IN THE PHILIPPINES.

A Small American Force Defeats a Band of Insurgents in Negros.

MANILA (By Cable).—News has been received from General Smith at Iloilo to the effect that severe fighting has taken place at Bobong. Captain Byrne, of the Sixth Infantry, with seventy men, surprised a force of 450 Babayiones, of whom 230, by actual count, were killed, and many more were wounded. Only one of the enemy was captured. The American loss was one man killed and one wounded. The fighting was mostly at close quarters, with bayonets and clubbed guns. A large quantity of supplies and arms was captured.

The unprecedented rains have convinced observers here that military operations on a large scale or advances covering many miles will be impossible for a long time. Many miles of the country are flooded to a depth of three or four feet. The Paranaque bridge, which was considered impregnable, has been swept away, cutting off temporarily the garrisons of Imus and Bacor from communication with Manila.

Tribal War in India.

There is trouble on the Indian frontier growing out of a quarrel between the Khan of Nawagai and sections of the Mahmunds. A battle was fought in which 100 men were killed and 120 wounded. The Mahmunds were victorious.

Poles Returning Home.

A large number of young Poles who have been living in Kansas have started to return to the fatherland in response to letters received from Poland. It is said that they are returning in anticipation of another struggle to free Poland from the dominion of the Czar.

Treason Charge Withdrawn.

The charges against the persons arrested some time ago at Johannesburg, South African Republic, for alleged conspiracy against the Government, have been reduced from high treason to creating disturbances.

Cycling Notes.

A number of the firemen of Washington have been mounted on bicycles, with a view to their responding quickly in the case of trivial fires.

The early closing movement among store assistants is helping to swell the recruits to cycling. It grows by leaps and bounds all over the country

A frame which springs and "whips" robs the machine of efficiency—which is why very light frames and very high gears do not work well together.

When a wheelman gets a new wick first soak it well in vinegar, then dry it thoroughly before putting it in the lamp. It will produce a much better light.

The number of bicyclists in the United States is estimated to be one-third of the total population.

A physician has stated that many people owe their lives to the exercise which they have had by the use of the bicycle.

Many wheelmen find they cannot get their lamps to afford a good light. This is probably due to the fact that they are not properly cleaned and the oil is gummy. Lamps should be cleaned regularly.

It has often been noted that women, even when their means are ample, are inclined to spend less money for their bicycles than are men. The less rigid drop frame, with its accompanying complications of chain and wheel guards, can be slightted only at the risk of much subsequent annoyance, and possibly danger, to the rider.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

BUTTER.			
Creamery—West. extras...		17½@	18
Firsts	17	@	17½
Thirds to seconds	15	@	16½
State—Thirds to firsts	15	@	17½
State Dairy tubs, extras	16½@		17
Imitation Creamery	13	@	15½
Factory, fresh firsts	—	@	14
Low grades	11	@	12½
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, fancy	—	@	8¾
Small	—	@	9
Part skims, good to prime	5½@		8¾
Full skims	—	@	3
EGGS.			
Nearby—Fancy	—	@	18
State and Penn—Fresh	15	@	16
Western—Choice	15	@	15¼
Southern	—	@	—
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice, 1898	—	@	1 47½
Medium, 1898	1 37½	@	1 40
Pea, choice, 1898	1 35	@	1 37½
Red kidney, choice, 1898	—	@	1 70
White kidney, choice, 1898	1 95	@	2 00
Yellow eye	1 35	@	1 40
Lima, Cal., ₱ 60 lbs	—	@	2 80
Green peas, bags	—	@	1 12½
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Huckleberries, ₱ qt	6	@	10
Gooseberries, ₱ qt	5	@	7
Blackberries, ₱ qt	6	@	11
Muskmelons, ₱ crate	75	@	1 00
Watermelons, ₱ 100	10 00	@	25 00
Raspberries, Jersey, ₱ pt	5	@	8
Currants, ₱ qt	5	@	7
Cherries, ₱ lb	4	@	12
Apples, ₱ bbl	50	@	2 25
Peaches, Jersey, ₱ basket	50	@	1 00
Grapes, Del., ₱ carrier	2 00	@	2 75
Pears, La Conte, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	3 50
Plums, Botan, ₱ carrier	1 25	@	1 50
HOPS.			
State—1898, choice, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Fair to prime	12	@	15
Pacific Coast, 1898, choice	—	@	16
Common to prime	11	@	15
Old odds	2	@	7
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ₱ lb	—	@	11
Spring chickens, ₱ lb	11	@	13
Roosters, ₱ lb	—	@	7
Turkeys, ₱ lb	—	@	8
Ducks, ₱ pair	30	@	70
Geese, ₱ pair	90	@	1 25
Pigeons, ₱ pair	20	@	25
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ₱ lb	—	@	10½
Broilers, Phila., ₱ lb	16	@	22
Fowls, State & Penn., ₱ lb	10½	@	11
Ducks, L. I. spring, ₱ lb	12½	@	13
Geese, Eastern spring, ₱ lb	—	@	17
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 25	@	2 25
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	82½	@	85
Clover mixed	—	@	—
Clover	—	@	—
Straw—Long rye	42½	@	50
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, L. I., ₱ bbl	1 25	@	2 10
Jersey, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	2 00
Sweet, N. C., ₱ bbl	3 00	@	4 00
Cabbages, L. I., ₱ 100	3 00	@	5 00
Onions, Egyptian, ₱ bag	1 75	@	2 00
N. Y. State red, ₱ bag	1 50	@	2 25
Tomatoes, Jersey, ₱ box	75	@	1 25
Squash, ₱ bbl	25	@	60
Turnips, white, ₱ bbl	50	@	75
Peas, ₱ bag	1 12	@	2 00
Lima beans, ₱ bush	75	@	1 25
String beans, ₱ bag	50	@	75
Peppers, ₱ box	50	@	60
Cucumbers, ₱ box	30	@	35
Green corn, ₱ 100	50	@	1 50
Egg plant, ₱ box	—	@	75
Celery, ₱ doz	15	@	35
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter Patents	3 65	@	3 85
Spring Patents	3 75	@	3 90
Wheat—No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@	77½
No. 2 Red	75¾	@	77¾
Corn—No. 2	37	@	38¼
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	30
Track mixed	28	@	30
Rye—Western	60	@	60½
State	—	@	55
Lard—City steam	5.15c	@	5.20c
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	7¾	@	8¾
Calves, city dressed	8½	@	10½
Country dressed	7	@	9
Sheep, ₱ 100 lb	3 25	@	4 50
Lambs, ₱ 100 lb	5 00	@	7 00
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lb	4 80	@	5 00
Country dressed	5	@	7½

CROPS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Year an Exceptionally Good One For the Farmers.

READING, Penn. (Special).—Reports have been received here as to the state of the crops throughout Eastern Pennsylvania. These show that this will be an especially good year for the farmers. Wheat alone will be below the average, yielding about fifteen bushels to the acre. This is because of the ravages of the Hessian fly. Wheat should realize at least twenty-three to twenty-five bushels to the acre. Farmers are elated that they will receive at least $1, if not $1.25, for their wheat. The oat crop is the best in twenty years, and the same may be said of rye and corn. Potatoes will average nearly three hundred bushels to the acre, but it is expected that a good price will be maintained. Every class of fruit, save peaches, will be abundant. Good prices are anticipated for farm produce of every kind for at least a year. The great boom in the iron business has concentrated large numbers of people where there are iron and steel plants. They have steady employment and good wages; they become purchasers of farm products to a largely increased extent and the market will be kept brisk.

DAIRY PRODUCTS GOING ABROAD.

Low Freight Rates Cause Big Exports to England.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—The recent strikes in the dressed-beef companies in this city and Chicago have proved a boon to the dealers in dairy products of this city, who are laying down big quantities of butter and cheese in England in competition with European dairy countries.

The beef companies have long-term leases of refrigerating space on the various transatlantic liners, and, owing to the strikes they have not been able to fill this space, and have consequently sublet it on most inviting terms to the dairymen. The latter are now sending butter on all the fast lines at 30s. per ton, whereas the usual charge for transportation has been 75s. This rate enables American butter dealers to lay down good butter in England at from 16½ to 17¼ cents a pound, at which price it is successfully competing with a similar grade of butter from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, and other European butter-producing countries.

Large Purchase of Cattle.

W. H. Jennings, of Texas, has purchased from H. B. Spaulding, Clarence W. Turner and D. H. Middleton, of Muskogee, I. T., 12,000 head of beef cattle, the price paid being $450,000. That is the largest cattle transaction made this year in the Indian Territory. The cattle are being held and fed in the Creek Nation for shipment to market this fall.

A $3,000,000 Havana Deal.

The San Jose warehouses at Havana, Cuba, have been sold to an American syndicate for $3,000,000. Senor Agurla, the owner, received $ 0,000 as a guarantee of the good faith of the purchasers.

Business and Crop Briefs.

A combination of British dye and color manufacturers has been arranged.

Cuba's crops, especially sugar, are suffering from lack of rain, although this is the rainy season.

The wheat crop of Italy and Spain, according to French estimates, is 34,000,000 bushels below last year.

Winter wheat harvest is about finished in the districts east of the Rocky Mountains, and continues in Oregon where a fair crop is being secured.

Corn would be benefited by rain in Nebraska, Iowa and Indiana, but as yet the crop is not suffering seriously in those States and as a rule has done well.

Storms in Chile have destroyed the entire wheat crop.

Prices, except for the cereals, coffee, raw sugar and some dairy products, are either firmly held or tend upward.

A marked improvement in the general condition of crops is reported from the middle Rocky Mountain States, and seasonable weather conditions have prevailed on the Pacific Coast.

Oat harvest is nearly completed in the Central Valleys and Middle Atlantic States, and is in progress in the extreme Northern districts.

In Austria the outlook for wheat and rye is good, except in the province of Bukowina. In Austria, Roumania and Bulgaria the yield of wheat, rye and maize will be slightly below the average.

Fun on a Military Transport.

When the United States transport Zelandia carried part of the second expedition of troops from San Francisco to Manila during the early part of the war now in progress aboard were the Tenth Pennsylvania volunteers and the now famous Utah battery.

To divert the monotony of a long voyage the yet untrained soldiers indulged in all sorts of games and pranks during the intervals between drill and school.

The officers were not all inclined to stand upon military dignity, and so when the privates had exhausted each other's good nature they dragged in the "noncoms," who in turn dragged the commissioned officers into the various traps the skylarkers set for each other.

Says a former private who took the voyage in question:

"Some of the boys were gathered together on the forward deck; quietly they passed the word back that so and so was wanted. Coming forward one of the group would beckon to him mysteriously and as he stooped to listen 'whack' would come a tremendous blow from a barrel stave from some unknown source behind him.

"After a yell of laughter had subsided he would be handed the stave and given the privilege of naming the next victim.

"This happened in turn to private, corporal, sergeant, lieutenant, captain and major, and the boldest held their breath as the major, with a grim smile, said:

"'Private Smith, present my compliments to the colonel and tell him Major —— respectfully desires his presence forward.'

"The colonel came, stooped over, received his whack, straightened up and to the delight of the boys shouted:

"'Tell the chaplain to come forward at once.'"—Chicago News.

Sparrow Hunting as a Business.

Sparrow hunting has become so profitable in Kent County that men have now gone into the business that heretofore was conducted only for boys. One of the most persistent hunters is Charles H. Sarow, of Walker Township, who one day drew in bounty from the county $8.50, and two days later $18.50. Another sparrow exterminator is Fred E. McBride, who the other day drew $8.50 in bounties, and more recently $14.

But the gamiest sparrow hunter of all is Ernest Cutler, of this city, who follows the trail the year round. Last year the county paid $275 to Cutler in sparrow bounty. Just so sure as the sun goes down Cutler appears, just before 5 o'clock at the cashier's window in the clerk's office with his order from the county clerk.

During the legislative session of 1885 the State authorized a bounty of two cents per head upon all "birds known as the common English sparrow," which are considered a detriment to the country.

A few years ago several Western States placed a bounty on hawks and wolves. Immediately the mountaineers began raising hawks and wolves. It was a thrifty business, as the county pay was $1 per head for hawks and $8 per head for wolves. In this State at present there is a bounty of $3 per head on wolves, but the woods are so devoid of the shy animals that no one cares to hunt for the bounty.—Grand Rapids (Mich.) Democrat.

Robert Bonner's Methods.

Robert Bonner read every manuscript that was submitted to the Ledger before relinquishing control to his sons. There was an old bench in the hall in front of his private office, on which the hungry literates used to sit hour after hour, waiting to speak to him. He followed religiously the barber-shop principle of first come first served. Cards were taken in over a counter in an ante-room, and to this counter the publisher would step from time to time, calling out the name of some visitor. The person would rise and begin a speech, which Bonner would interrupt with the most patient voice imaginable: "We haven't time to talk now; come back on Thursday and I will tell you whether I want the story or not." Before another word could be said he disappeared behind his private door with the precious manuscript.—New York Press.

A Puzzled Mind.

"I'm puzzled about this custom of eating to music."

"How's that?"

"I can't understand whether the food is intended to keep your mind off the music, or the music is intended to keep your mind off the food."—Chicago Record.

Did you ever See a Snow Storm in Summer?

We never did; but we have seen the clothing at this time of the year so covered with dandruff that it looked as if it had been out in a regular snowstorm.

No need of this snowstorm.

As the summer sun would melt the falling snow so will

Ayer's Hair Vigor

melt these flakes of dandruff in the scalp. It goes further than this: it prevents their formation.

It has still other properties: it will restore color to gray hair in just ten times out of every ten cases.

And it does even more: it feeds and nourishes the roots of the hair. Thin hair becomes thick hair; and short hair becomes long hair.

We have a book on the Hair and Scalp. It is yours, for the asking.

If you do not obtain all the benefits you expected from the use of the Vigor, write the doctor about it. Probably there is some difficulty with your general system which may be easily removed. Address

DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

"You see, madam, Ivory Soap is really the most economical. The cake is so large that it easily divides into two cakes of the ordinary size. There is twice as much soap as you get in the usual cake of toilet soap. Then it is very economical in use, for although it lathers quickly, it is always firm and hard, even in hot water. As it floats, you can not lose it or leave it to waste in the bowl. We sell it to all of our best trade for general use."

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Arizona's Petrified Forests.

The Indians of southwestern Arizona used to visit the petrified forests frequently to obtain agate for their arrow and spear heads, and the material was scattered over the entire continent by exchange between the different tribes from the Isthmus of Panama to Bering Straits. The great deposit here explains where all the arrowheads of moss agate came from, and other weapons and implements of similar material that are found in the Indian mounds and graves of the Central and Western States. In the stone age the agate of the petrified forest was the very best material that could be obtained for both the implements of war and peace of the aborigines. A scalping knife could be made very easily from one of the chips of agate and could be ground to a very fine edge. Many crystals were used for jewelry and ornaments also.

A Loss, a Puncture and a Find.

A Melbourne lady whose husband is in the bicycle trade lost a gold-nugget brooch the other day while whirling along on her wheel. A St. Kilda hotelkeeper got a puncture in his tire the same day, and took the bicycle to the shop of the husband aforesaid, with the result that the wife's lost brooch was extracted from the missing tire.—Sydney (New South Wales) Bulletin.

The motor-vehicle makers will be compelled to back up the good roads movement. Their success depends upon its advancement.

Doesn't your boy write well? Perhaps he hasn't good ink.

CARTER'S INK IS THE BEST INK.

More used than any other. Don't cost you any more than poor ink. Ask for it.

Happy Thought

The greatest remedy for JOHNSON'S MALARIA, CHILLS & FEV